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We have, in concert with Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., issued the order adopting a new manual of arms for the Army in a small pamphlet, uniform with the Drill Regulations. The new manual is to be substituted for the manual of arms in the Drill Regulations, paragraphs 49 to 150, pages 25 to 54. The position of carry arms and commands for coming to or from the same will be omitted from other parts of the regulations wherever occurring, and there are numerous other changes. These and the changes in the manual of guard duty are shown in the pamphlet we publish. It will be sent by mail prepaid for 10 cents on application to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, BENNETT BUILDING, NEW YORK.

SHE SAVED THE CADET.

There were hundreds of pretty girls from all parts of the country at West Point participating in the recent festivities at the Military Academy. But the queen of them all was a black-eyed young woman from Michigan, whose health will be drunk at every army post where the young officers of 1895 are stationed. Four marks against a cadet render him liable to dismissal, says the Philadelphia "Inquirer." Despite the strict rules against smoking some of the youngsters run the chances of slyly puffing cigarettes, and having no pockets carry them inside the bands of their caps. The last day of his four-year course found one cadet with three marks against his record. On the walk in front of the officers' row he met the charming young woman from Michigan with the strictest of tactical officers stationed at the Point. After saluting as required, the cadet raised his cap to the pretty girl, and a cigarette fell to the ground at the tactical man's feet.

For a moment the cadet was almost paralyzed. A vision of dismissal at the last hour came upon him. The officer did not see the cigarette fall from his cap, but his eye lighted upon it at his feet.

"I shall be obliged to report you for smoking, sir."

The young woman saw the situation.

"That is not his cigarette," she exclaimed. "Captain, you shall not report that cadet for smoking. The cigarette is not his, but mine. I dropped it. I know it is a shameful thing for me to confess that I do such a thing as to smoke, but lots of girls do it. You will not tell on me, will you? I would not have it known."

The Captain bowed promises. His honor as a gentleman compelled him to accept the young woman's word. Next day when his diploma was handed to the cadet, she applauded him more than any one else. Perhaps this story will have a sequel.

Officers who are fortunate possessors of Mutual Life (of New York) Insurance Co.'s policies will sleep better to know that the superintendent of insurance in his report issued from Albany says: "I take great satisfaction in certifying, after a minute and laborious examination of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, that the company is solvent and strong and is conducted in all respects in accordance with the law and sound business principles. No officer or employee of the company receives any emolument or perquisite other than the salary awarded to him by the Board of Trustees, and no trustee or officer of the company is permitted to receive or does receive any commission on loans, insurance or any other of its transaction. The books are kept with system, accuracy and simplicity, and show the condition of each account precisely as it exists without resort to bookkeeping devices to vary or modify the intent and effect of any debit or credit entry." Their superintendent closes his report with a schedule of assets and liabilities showing a surplus of \$21,648,192.13. There is a vast deal of security in such an accumulation of surplus assets over all liabilities.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. W. S. Wood, 10th Cav., has been extended 15 days.

Capt. Frank Baker, Ord. Dept., will make four trips to Quonset Point, R. I., to inspect battery in process of erection there.

Leave for one month is granted Chaplain Allen Allensworth, 24th Inf.

1st Lieut. M. J. O'Brien, 5th Inf., ordered to Fort McPherson, Ga.

Post Chaplain James C. Kerr ordered before a retiring board, of which Col. C. C. Byrne, Asst. Surg. Gen., is president, at Fort Columbus.

Leave for 40 days is granted Lieut. Col. Guy V. Henry, 5th Cav.

1st Lieut. G. L. Converse, Jr., 3d Cav., is ordered to be retired from active service, with rank of Captain.

1st Lieut. T. R. Rivers, 3d Cav., is relieved from the Cav. and Art. School and ordered to Jefferson Barracks.

Additional 2d Lieut. Thomas A. Pearce, 14th Inf., is assigned as 2d Lieut. Co. I, 7th Inf., vice Pipes, retired.

Additional 2d Lieut. Daniel Duncan, 17th Inf., is assigned as 2d Lieut. 6th Inf., vice Hine, resigned.

1st Lieut. John M. Carson, Troop G, 5th Cav., will transfer with 1st Lieut. S. H. Elliott, Troop L.

Capt. Louis Tesson, Asst. Surg., ordered to duty at Fort Ethan Allen, relieving Capt. A. H. Appel, Asst. Surg., as examiner of recruits at Chicago.

Capt. W. W. Gibson, Ord. Dept., ordered to make two trips to Lima, O., to inspect steel castings.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. E. C. Carey, 16th Inf., is extended one month.

The leave of Maj. Clarence Ewen, Surg., is extended two months.

The following transfers in the 16th Inf. were made: 1st Lieut. C. R. Tyler from E to B; 1st Lieut. W. H. Johnston, Jr., from G to E; 1st Lieut. B. B. Buck from G to B. (R. O., Aug. 8, H. Q. A.)

The Navy Department has decided to send Naval Constructors to sea. This organization has always been assigned to duty on shore, but the recent accident to the Columbia has caused the Department to reach the conclusion that it is advisable to have one of these officers attached to each squadron. Asst. Naval Constr. Hobson has been ordered as Fleet Constructor of the North Atlantic Station. Younger officers of the corps will probably be assigned to sea duty, and will be expected to take charge of docking of ships and all matters relating to their construction.

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Lord Brassey gives to the "London Times" the results of his inspection of the warships recently assembled at Kiel. Of the British vessels, he states that in the important features of speed, protection of vitals, freeboard, habitability, sea-going and sea-keeping qualities, as well as cost per ton, the latest battleships show to advantage. The German designers, within the limits of 10,000 tons have, he considers, obtained equality with England's heavier ships "in speed, in coal endurance, and some may think in the heavy armament. Similar ships," says Lord Brassey, "with improvements, especially in the protection of the secondary armament, would be a valuable addition to the British Fleet." Drawing a comparison between the several qualities of the Russian Rurik, the American New York and Columbia, the German Kaiserin Augusta, the French Dupuy de Lôme, and the British Blenheim and Endymion, Lord Brassey allows that while the Rurik has an overwhelming advantage in broadside armament, the British cruisers are more formidable in bow and stern fire, and in gun protection. "Recent experience," he says, "seems to show that it is better to carry fewer guns with protection than more guns without protection."

It is right that Gen. Flagler should, in the misfortune that has befallen his household, have assurances, not only of the sympathy of his comrades and friends, but of their esteem and respect. His action under extremely trying circumstances has been manly, and such as becomes a soldier, and the conduct of Miss Flagler, in view of her sad position, has been that of a soldier's daughter. Nor should the forbearance and good feeling shown by the father of the lad whose indiscretion was the original cause of the calamity be forgotten. Sad as is the event, it has given opportunity for the display of some fine traits of human nature. The true quality of people shows best in adversity. Miss Flagler is receiving warm expressions of sympathy on all sides. There is no fear that any evil results for her will follow the consideration of her case by the Grand Jury.

We publish this week the memorandum by the Navy Department concerning irregularities in the pay department on board the U. S. S. Vermont. It does not justify the use of the word "reprimand" in connection with Capt. Casey, this, in a military sense, not being the equivalent of "censure." Even as it is, the friends of Capt. Casey regard the action of the Department as unjust toward him, holding that he was not responsible for the irregular practices of the clerks in the pay department. As we are informed, it was Capt. Casey who first discovered and reported that his men were borrowing money from people connected with the pay office. After a full investigation he reported the matter with all the facts to the Navy Department through the commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. A court of inquiry was thereupon ordered to investigate the matter.

If the efforts of Brig. Gen. Morgan, Chief of the Commissary Department of the Army, are of avail, officers of the service will be supplied with rations and servants. Gen. Morgan has recommended to the Secretary of War that each officer receive rations and be supplied with one servant, and in case he should be in command of four companies or more, with two servants. This will of course require legislation. The need of some such provision for officers is apparent. Secretary Lamont has given no indication as to whether he will adopt this recommendation in his annual report. In fact it is understood that he has not yet taken this matter under serious consideration. It is earnestly to be hoped, however, that he will favorably consider the excellent recommendation of Gen. Morgan and make an earnest effort to have Congress make a sufficient appropriation for rations and servants for officers.

The War Department has been advised of the relief of Maj. John W. French, 14th Inf., from the Board of Emergency Rations for the Department of the Columbia. Capt. Frank Taylor, 14th Inf., has been ordered as his successor. None of the boards, other than the two recently mentioned in the "Journal," have submitted their reports to the Commissary Department. Army officers generally have been wishing that the emergency ration question had been settled when the four troops of the 9th Cav. were sent into the field. Then would have occurred, they say, a practical demonstration of the value of this character of ration. The report was current that some such supply had been issued to the 9th Cav., but upon investigation it was found incorrect.

THE VERMONT INVESTIGATION.

In the matter of the court of inquiry held at the Navy Yard, New York, for the purpose of investigating alleged abuses in the making of payments to the members of the crew of the U. S. S. R. Vermont.

The Department cannot refrain from expressing its disappointment at the lack of order and thoroughness with which the court conducted its work. The omission of the court to make such investigation into the matters submitted to it as was desirable in order to render its inquiry complete and satisfactory, has somewhat embarrassed the Department in arriving at a conclusion as to what should be done in the premises. There is, however, enough of evidence in the record and the admissions of some of those concerned to warrant the Department in concluding the matter in such a way as shall conserve the best interests of the service.

It appears to be indisputably established that, contrary to the Navy regulations, enlisted men received money from the Paymaster's office at irregular intervals, and without the written order from the commanding officer of the ship, Capt. Silas Casey, U. S. N.; that moneys were paid to persons other than those to whom they were due, without such written requisition, and without due regard to the Navy regulations governing such matters; that neither have the originals of money requisitions or orders been retained by the Paymaster, nor the duplicates thereof returned to the Captain, and that the petty cash book shows erasures and changes made in such a manner as to require substantiation by such requisitions or orders, a condition of affairs for which Paymr. Tiffany is responsible. Furthermore, making allowance for the difficulty of getting proof in cases where of necessity the recipient of money obtained in the form of usurious loans must have been in collusion with the person engaging in these irregular and illegal practices, sufficient evidence has nevertheless been adduced to show beyond doubt that in at least two cases, viz., those of W. W. Jones and John O'Shea, loans were made by Jeppe Rasmussen, the Paymaster's yeoman, at an usurious rate of interest in the case of the former, and that when these men were paid by the Paymaster's clerk, W. V. Moriarty, the amount so loaned, together with this excessive interest in the case of Jones, was deducted from their pay, notwithstanding the fact that at the same time they signed receipts falsely acknowledging that they had received the full amount credited to them on the books. There is absolutely no defense offered as against this, unless the statement that errors not infrequently occurred in making up the amounts due the men, may be magnified into such a defense.

The wise and salutary rule of the naval regulations which requires that all payments of money to the crew shall be witnessed by an officer, in order to render it certain that each man actually receives the exact amount for which he receipts, was not observed in its true meaning and spirit on board the U. S. R. S. Vermont, it apparently being the custom to have a warrant officer witness for these men en bloc. One of these witnesses, Gunner Cornelius Cronin, admits in his testimony that he cannot positively swear in certain individual cases whether the men were actually paid the exact amounts received for or not. The manner in which these payments were made, the lack of orderly and businesslike methods, the flat neglect to obey the Navy regulations, and the savor of illegal and unjust practices in certain individual cases among the subordinate officers who conducted the payment, merit the severest censure.

The Department believes that the best interests of the public and of the service will be subserved by the following course: 1. A letter censuring Capt. Casey for his failure to observe the naval regulations respecting payments to the crew of the vessel under his command. 2. A similar letter to Paymr. Tiffany, he to be placed on furlough when he has completed the settlement of his accounts. 3. The appointment of W. V. Moriarty as Paymaster's clerk to be immediately revoked, and he to be informed that the Department will not approve of his selection for appointment by any paymaster or permit his entrance into the service in any capacity in the future. 4. Jeppe Rasmussen to be discharged from the service, with an endorsement on his discharge to the effect that he is not deemed a desirable person for re-employment in any capacity.

Subject to the foregoing remarks and action the proceedings and findings of the court of inquiry in this case are approved, as recommended by the Judge Advocate General.

WM. McADOO,
Acting Secretary.

Navy Department, Aug. 2.

FIREPROOFING SHIPS OF WAR.

Our Navy Department has settled to its satisfaction the question of the material to be used in our vessels of war as a substitute for the ordinary inflammable timber. It has adopted the fireproofing process of the Electric Fireproofing Co., of New York, as the result of satisfactory tests with it. In a test experiment witnessed by Secretary Herbert, Capt. Cook, Commo. Hichborn and Naval Constr. Taylor, a piece of yellow pine, two inches thick, twelve by eighteen inches, was put in the furnace and subjected to 1,000 degrees of heat for five minutes. It rested upon the coals, and during that time it never blazed. When taken out it was charred or carbonized about half an inch on each side. This carbon forms a protection, and the wood chars slower as it is formed. A piece of ash wood of the same dimensions was subjected to the same degree of heat for twenty minutes, with about the same result. The Secretary and the naval officers were much pleased with the test, as it settles an important question in the matter of wood for the new gunboats. It is the intention of the Department to have the wood used in these vessels subjected to the new process. The woodwork of other vessels, where there is need of protection from fire, will probably also be subjected to test.

Fireproof wood will be used in the construction of the battleship Iowa and the cruiser Brooklyn. Orders to this effect have been issued by Secretary Herbert, and Naval Constr. Linnard, superintending constructor at Cramps' yard, has been directed to carry them out.

This process, as we have before explained, consists in forcing sulphate and phosphate of ammonia into the wood by hydraulic pressure.

Nothing appears to have been yet settled abroad in this matter. Linoleum seems to be favored by the French, but it is not fireproof. Still they are using it in their recently-constructed ships for ceilings, decks, etc., and in some cases covering the armor deck itself with it.

THE BANNACKS AT HOME.

Gen. Coppinger telegraphed to the War Department Aug. 3: "All is quiet at Jackson's Hole. Two scouting parties were sent out Aug. 2, one to the country east of Buffalo and one about Hoback River. One company at Blisbee was ordered to Swan Valley for the protection of citizens. The acting agent at the Fort Hall Reservation reports that 164 Indians were camped four miles east of Soda Springs and some 200 at the outlet of Gray's Lake, all claiming to be on their way to their respective reservations. The trouble seems to be over."

On Aug. 5 the Commissioner of Indian Affairs received a dispatch from Agent Teter, at Pocatello, Idaho: "All Indians who have been absent from the reservation have returned. They have had a big council, and request me to telegraph you that their hearts felt good; that they had not harmed a white man, and would start haying, leaving their grievances to the justice of the white man."

The North Atlantic Squadron has begun carrying out the programme of naval maneuvers prepared by Acting Adml. Bunce. Three of the ships are now at Newport, and two more are expected to join them within a few days. The ships with Adml. Bunce now are the New York, his flagship Cincinnati and Montgomery.

The Raleigh will sail for Newport in a few days, as will the Minneapolis, now in Hampton Roads. When the Montgomery gets out of dock she will also join the fleet. It is probable that either the Cincinnati or Montgomery will be sent to relieve the Atlanta, which will come North and will undergo some extensive repairs, which may necessitate placing her out of commission. The Texas will be placed in commission Aug. 15, and the Maine will probably be added to the list of ships in active service early in September. Capt. Frederick Rodgers, on duty at the New York Navy Yard, is said to have the best chance of securing the command of this ship. Secretary Herbert should not permit any of the vessels under Acting Adml. Bunce to be detached and ordered to attend some fair which may be in progress in one of the coast cities. The ships should be held down to business, and the result will be that a great deal of good will accrue from the drills they will carry out.

Much has been said during the past week about prospective movements of troops. Rumors have taken possession of the War Department and they cling persistently notwithstanding the denials of the War Department. One report during the week had eight regiments moving. In reply to a question, Secretary Lamont stated: "Nothing has yet been done about movements of troops and there may not be any." This denial has quieted a great deal of apprehension among the officers of the regiments who were mentioned among those likely to move. As one officer at the Department said, the best thing to do is to wait patiently until the official order is issued and then everybody will know definitely whether or not they are to be transferred and where they are going.

One of the most elaborate social functions of the past week, says a Seattle correspondent under date of July 28, was the farewell reception tendered to the officers of the U. S. war vessel Mohican last Tuesday evening by Gen. A. V. Kautz, U. S. A., and Mrs. Kautz. The house was beautifully decorated with flowers and ferns, flags and bunting. The evening was spent in dancing, and refreshments were served about midnight. The guests were received by Gen. and Mrs. Kautz and Miss Kautz, assisted by Miss Struve, the officers of the Mohican, Lieut. J. H. Wholley, 4th Inf., and Dr. R. W. Schoenle. In addition to the many Army and Navy officers and ladies present, there was a large attendance of prominent gentlemen and ladies of civil life.

The Quartermaster General of the Army has notified the Secretary of War that quarters at Fort Crook for eight companies will be ready for occupation by Sept. 15. It is expected that the troops at Fort Omaha, which is to be abandoned, will be quartered at the new post. The Quartermaster General has also informed the Secretary that the accommodations for two companies are ready at Fort Harrison. Troops at Fort Buford will in all probability be relieved from their present station and ordered to Harrison. The fact that the authorities are so active in obtaining information concerning the condition of new posts has aroused fresh interest in prospective movements, but the denial by Secretary Lamont of any having been agreed upon prevents gossip at the War Department.

The interesting story of the 7th U. S. Cav. as told in the Denver, Col., "News" in an interview with Maj. E. S. Godfrey, a veteran of the 7th, who has been visiting that city on leave: "The 7th Regt. of Cav. has," Maj. Godfrey said, "lost more officers and men since the War than all other regiments of the Army put together." It was organized after the War in the winter of 1866-67, and had its initial campaign under Hancock against the Cheyennes and Sioux. In September, 1868, it served against the Indians under the command of Gen. Alfred Sully, and in that year Custer assumed command of the regiment by virtue of his brevet rank and led it in the sanguinary Indian fights with which his name is associated.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States will be held in the annex of the Arlington Hotel, in the city of Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1895, at 10 A. M. The Council-in-Chief will assemble at the headquarters of the Commandery of the District of Columbia, Tuesday, Oct. 15, at 3 P. M., and the board of officers at 8 P. M., for the transaction of such business as may be submitted for their action.

An evidence of the tendency of foreigners to turn toward the United States yards as the coming ship-builders of the world has just been given in the award to Mr. Lewis Nixon of a contract for building a steamer for traffic on the Orinoco River. There was active bidding for the construction of this vessel by both English and French builders, because it is likely that other orders for similar steamers will follow the first one.

Speaking of Gen. Miles' prospective departure from New York, the New York "Tribune" says: "The regrets that will be felt will be severe and sore, but they will be tempered with the happy fact that when Gen. Miles transfers his command to another it will be for the reason that he goes to Washington to be the 'Commanding General of the Army, vice Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, retired.'"

While the U. S. St. Dolphin was in the vicinity of Gray Gables, Secretary Herbert called upon the President and conferred with him concerning his action on 25 cases now before him. It is understood, in addition to discussing these cases, certain reforms in the Navy were considered and will shortly go into effect.

A report has been received at the State Department from Consul Gen. Jernigan, at Shanghai, in which he says that the Petrel, according to the statements made by a Catholic Missionary and by British Consul Ford, prevented great loss of life and rioting in Wuhu and vicinity.

The issue of the new Krag-Jorgensen rifle to the 3d Art. will take place this month. The remaining two artillery regiments will be supplied before October. During that month the new carbine for the cavalry regiments will be issued.

Lieut. J. J. O'Brien has reported his arrival home to the War Department, and is now on duty there completing his reports in regard to military operations in the Orient.

While waiting for the Maine to go into commission, P. A. Engr. F. C. Bowers, U. S. N., and Mrs. Bowers, are spending the heated term on Staten Island.

OUR MILITIA AND THE REGULAR ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

We have been often told how desirable it is that the people of our great nation should be better acquainted with our little regular Army, and learn to know what the boys of Uncle Sam really are, and how absolutely invaluable they would be in case of danger from other nations, when well drilled and disciplined soldiers, used to campaigning, would be brought against our own forces. This is one of the causes why now, as far as practicable, troops are drawn into Army posts near our great cities, and organizations from these posts are sent to the State encampments throughout the country whenever asked for, and it is to be hoped that these will result in more interest in our now badly neglected, and, in strength, ridiculously insufficient regular Army.

It was years before we became aware of the fact that our nation must be honorably represented at sea, and that our coast defense was in a worthless condition. When, however, in the eleventh hour, the knowledge came, we went to work with a will, and in less than ten years have accomplished wonders, as far as the Navy goes, and will soon have a fleet of war vessels to be compared with, if not superior to, those of any nation in the world. The requirements of the coast defense have also been looked into, and any bill introduced in Congress for building of a new man-of-war or for new guns at the coast, will always be considered favorably.

Almost any bill, however, introduced in favor of the Army is sure to give rise to objections from every side, and, if ever passed, will become a law in such shape as to be of very little, if any, value. Why is this? Because of the lack of interest in the Army, born of the fixed idea of the people that we are not in need of an Army, and of the general ignorance of the immense services rendered to our country before, during, and since the late war by our handful of regular soldiers. We have our Militia, and we can raise so and so many millions of men in case of emergency is the invariable cry of our citizens, the most of whom have never seen a soldier, except at a parade or at an exhibition drill, and the Militia is supposed to be able to fulfill all the expectations made upon them. There is little wonder that, in the mind of the uninitiated, the Militia is of so superior ability. They see them at our encampments performing the evolutions of the company with a swiftness and accuracy that is indeed a credit to themselves and their instructors, and they see them at parade, young, healthy looking and presenting a smart appearance in their beautiful uniforms, and they naturally think that all is well. But ask any military man, or a citizen who by experience knows what is required of a soldier, in what degree he thinks the Militia is able to meet the hardships and privations that necessarily will be imposed upon them in a protracted campaign, and he is sure to gravely shake his head.

What do these men know of the evolutions of the battalion and the regiment, or even of the squadron, or of roughing it in the field, or of campaigning, and of the hundreds of things necessary to be familiar with for a lengthy stay in the field—indeed nothing, or next to nothing. The writer has participated in several State encampments, and has had splendid opportunity to make observations.

When a company of Militia arrives at the place of encampment where it is to spend a few days drilling, a train carrying it to within a short distance of the grounds, it generally finds everything in readiness, the tents pitched, with bunks or cots for the men to sleep on, a mess hall where to take their meals, with waiters to wait upon them, water brought out to camp, etc., etc., comforts too numerous to specify. Having been assigned their tents, unburdened themselves of their rifles, and perhaps detailed a number of men, sufficient to guard camp, they repair to the mess hall, where a good lunch or dinner, as the case may be, is awaiting them, and, after they have partaken of the meal, they as a rule are free for the remainder of the day.

The second day the "soldiering" begins. This generally consist of guard mounting in the morning, one hour's drill some time during the day, and parade in the evening, and sometimes, with the assistance of regular Army officers, a review. This schedule is followed during the whole of the encampment with but little, if any, variations, and the whole is finished on the "closing day" with a sham battle, in which the boys seem to think their principal duty is to make as much noise as possible.

With the exception of the time necessary for this "hard" soldiering, the boys occupy their time with entertaining their sponsors and friends, and visiting the town. Is this the training we need for our soldiers to make them able to endure all the hardships of a campaign?

Suppose they had to go in the field to-morrow, the infantry to trudge along at a rate of 15 miles, and the cavalry from 20 to 50 miles a day, in all kinds of weather and over all kinds of roads, carrying their own rations, ammunition and other necessities, and at night rustling wood for the camp fire and cooking their own meals, and, if mounted, groom and feed their horses before they could think of satisfying their hungry stomachs, and, perhaps, after just having leaned their weary heads on their knapsacks or saddles for a welcome sleep, be called up again by the sounding of "Assembly" or "Boots and Saddles," how would they stand it, and how many would have to be left behind for weariness, sickness or other causes?

Well, somebody is sure to say "How did we stand it in the late war?"

We must remember that during the war both sides labored under the same deficiencies attached to both sides. Not so in a war with, let us say, any of the first class European powers. We would then have to meet armies of trained soldiers, used to all these hardships, and commanded by officers who in their ranks count hundreds with war record, and all of whom are familiar with all the secrets of field service.

We would then naturally look for our regular Army to take the first shock.

But what is the regular Army, and where is it? A little force of 25,000 men, scattered all over the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Canadian border to Rio Grande, with 250,000 treacherous Indians to watch. Of this little force not more than one-half could under any consideration be spared to send to the field of operations, and very few, if any, of its officers to direct the training of the Militia enough to make them fit to be thrown in as reinforcements.

When now the numerical strength of our regular Army is so very limited, it certainly ought to be without defects. But it is not so. Too little opportunity is afforded for the troops to meet en masse and be familiar with the evolutions of the regiment and brigade. Very poor arrangements are made for the proper schooling and training of the non-commissioned officers, and their pay is set so low as to offer no inducement whatever for men of good schooling and ability to enter the ranks and hold their places. The privates are burdened with all kinds of manual labor, and many of them are regularly detailed in the Quar-

termaster's Department in various capacities, making it impossible for the troop and company commanders to have but a part of their organizations for drill or other military duty at any time.

Remedies for these defects have been suggested by Army officers of high standing over and over again, and bills have been laid before Congress for obtaining the necessary means to make improvements, but without success, and it is doubtful if our Congressmen will open their eyes to the necessity of these improvements before some other power gives us a lesson that will make them put them wide open whether they will or not.

PRIVATE OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

The first consignment of American armor plate to a foreign country was made July 27, when the Bethlehem Iron Company shipped thirteen plates of side armor for the new Russian war ship to St. Petersburg. Each plate weighed fifty-two thousand pounds.

The officials of the Army and Navy are giving consideration to a proposition for a combination of the ordnance plants of the two branches of the service. Ordnance work in the matter of the manufacture of great guns is now carried on for the Army at Watervliet, and for the Navy at the Washington Navy Yard. Assistant Secretary McAdoo favors the new scheme, the main object of which is to hasten the completion of the ordnance for coast defenses, which is said to be far behindhand.

During a trial of the guns of the French central battery ship *Bouvines*, on Tuesday, at Toulon, the breech of the one of the cannon was blown off. An artilleryman was killed, while Rear Adm. Châteaumoins, two officers, and several men were wounded. They were conveyed to the hospital of Saint Mandrier. The accident came about, according to one version, in the following manner: Several rounds had been fired, when there was a difficulty in inserting a cartridge in the breech of a gun. It was forced in, but not entirely, and at the moment of closing the breech the cartridge exploded prematurely. Another version is that the explosion was delayed, and that the breech left an opening by which the many fragments of the end of the cartridge escaped. The unfortunate gunner was blown to pieces, and three of the six persons with him were more or less seriously injured. Lieut. Espinassy was shockingly injured in the head and upper part of the body, and Lieut. Fatou in the neck. Rear Adm. Châteaumoins was injured in the face. An investigation has been ordered.

The London "Engineer" says: "A paragraph is now appearing in the American press to the effect that a striking example of the accuracy of American tools and workmanship is shown in the 12-inch guns now awaiting shipment from Watervliet Arsenal to the proving ground at Sandy Hook. Each of these guns is 40 feet long and weighs 115,000 pounds, yet the difference in weight between the seven guns is said to be only 5 pounds. These guns are nickel steel tube Army rifles of 40 calibers in length, instead of the usual 35 calibers. Instead of a jacket, a series of hoops are shrunk on the inner tube for nearly the whole length of the gun, and over this is shrunk a single jacket covering about two-thirds of the length, and then another layer of long hoops. 'When the intricacy of this assembling process

is considered in connection with work done on lathes capable of handling guns 40 feet long, the close agreement in weight is almost phenomenal.' It is so phenomenal that it is no doubt the result of a chance coincidence, and is no special evidence of any marked excellence of manufacture. That could only be the case if it were certain that every portion of the two guns had the same density. The weight of each gun is 51 tons and a few pounds. We quite recognize the excellence of American machinery, but the five pounds claimed here is five pounds too much claim."

Before the Board of Ordnance and Fortification a test of armor-piercing shell was held at Sandy Hook, Aug. 7. Two shells, each weighing 1,000 pounds, manufactured by the Carpenter Steel Co., were fired at a plate 13½ inches thick. The shell of 12-inch caliber was fired from a rifled gun with a powder charge of 362 pounds, calculated to give a striking velocity of 1,625 feet per second. The second shell passed clear through the plate and the heavy wooden backing, and was found broken in two pieces back of the sand butt. The first shell, which is still in the sand butt, has not yet been recovered. The plate was cracked by the passing through of the shots.

INSULTING AN OFFICER.

According to the Kansas City "Times" Capt. Wm. H. Beck, 10th Cav., Indian Agent of the Winnebago in Nebraska, appears to have had an exciting scene with a delegation of Nebraska Congressmen, who called to investigate him. He naturally exploded when the treasurer of the Fleurnoy Land Co. said: "You are not telling the truth and you know it." "Get out of here," cried the captain; "this is my office. I will not have you in it. I am master here. You have been arrested by the United States marshal and ought to be in jail. I will not have you here. Get out before I have you thrown out." An exciting scene followed. Senator Thurston remarked: "I wish to know whether or not this delegation, representing a majority of the members of the Nebraska Congressional delegation, is to proceed without a repetition of such scenes as the one we have just seen enacted? We are amply able to preserve order without interference or assistance on the part of any one. If this delegation is here without right—the right of American citizens to know how their own affairs are being conducted, I for one am ready to retire at once." Capt. Beck jumped to his feet and excitedly exclaimed that he did not recognize the authority of the delegation. He did not understand that it had any rights which he was bound to respect. It was not a committee empowered to act. It had no right to investigate him. He was responsible to the Secretary of the Interior, and him only. He would not be insulted in his own office. Mrs. Beck, who had been sitting at the captain's back, and acting as a sort of advisory counsel, was also aroused. She did not address the Congressional delegation, but in a voice loud enough to be heard she referred to the Senator who had spoken as an insolent man and insulting meddler. She suggested to them that the Captain ought to order the entire delegation out of his office. The silence which followed the scene was becoming oppressive, and Capt. Beck again rose to his feet.

"Sit down!" Senator Allen spoke the words. The Captain sat down. He proceeded without further trouble.

DOUBLE TURRETS FOR WARSHIPS.

We give here a sectional side view of the two-storied or double turret, containing four guns of two different calibers. Each turret has a separate conning tower, and the mechanism is so arranged that one officer in either turret may range and fire the four guns. Each turret in the mechanism, which will control the management of the guns and ammunition hoists and breech mechanism, presents no important departure from the existing means. The upper turret is stationary with the lower, both being turned in unison by a powerful electrically controlled turn-table, which is at the deck line. Each turret has its own ammunition hoist, which, in the drawing, is shown at the breech of each gun. The hoist for the 8-inch rifles in the upper turret traverses the lower turret en route to the 8-inch shell room, where are stored the projectiles for the smaller rifles. The hoist for the lower turret descends to the compartment where are kept the 13-inch shell, which is directly below the 8-inch shell room. In the memorandum referred to last week Chief Naval Constr. Hichborn presents a powerful and to us a convincing argument against the employment of double turrets. He says:

The weight of the lightest double-deck design (plan No. 3) is 900 tons, as against a weight of 1,055 tons for the separate and independent turrets. While the double-deck design against an attack in any except a bow or stern direction gives somewhat greater security to the 8-inch ammunition hoists than the separate turret design, yet it must be pointed out that in this latter design the protection is at all times fully equal to, and in a fore-and-aft direction very much greater than, that afforded to the guns themselves. In the opinion of this bureau it is highly inexpedient to incur the increased complexity of the double-decked design for the purpose of adding armor protection to what seems an already adequately protected position.

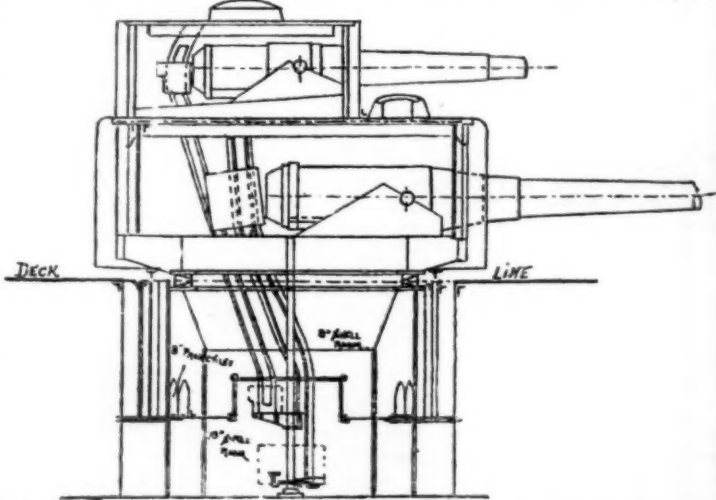
The bureau does not deem it wise to add to the enormous weight of a 13-inch turret by placing on top of it an 8-inch turret, and thus further concentrating the weights, unless such action can be shown to insure advantages of such grave importance as to fully compensate for the increased strains thus thrown on these portions of the vessel. One of these gun stations, not including the large weight of ammunition directly below it, weighs about 1,000 tons (being nearly 1-10 the weight of the whole vessel), and this load is concentrated within a circle of some 30 feet in diameter. Further comment seems needless on this point. In the double-decked turret system, in addition to the problem of supplying the 13-inch guns with ammunition, there is to be faced the problem, not only of supplying the 8-inch ammunition with the necessary rapidity, but of sending this ammunition up through the 13-inch turret without interfering with the manipulation of the guns in the latter. The bureau believes that this can be accomplished, but it is certain that the complication and the consequent danger of derangement of such a double system of supply must necessarily be greater than that of single and separate systems. Another objection to the double-decked system is the somewhat decreased amount of room in both the 8-inch and the 13-inch turrets.

The objections thus far urged against the double-decked system are all more or less mechanical; and, while they are important, they are yet of secondary consideration. The primary and strongest objections to this system are the military objections. The mechanical ones can be faced and met, but the serious disadvantages of this system from a

military standpoint seem sufficient, in the opinion of this bureau, to utterly condemn it. These objections are to be found in the inability to turn the 8-inch turret by hand in an emergency, in the reduction of the number of turret trainers, in the strong probability that the disablement of either the upper or lower turret would involve the disablement of the other, and in the great restriction to gun fire imposed by the necessity of training all the guns of the double-decked system on the same object.

The fact of all four guns being trained by one man, which has been claimed as one of the merits of the double-decked system, appears to this bureau to be a manifest disadvantage. Communication between the upper and lower turrets has been restricted to the smallest possible opening, so as to minimize the danger of an injury to one turret affecting the other, but this also results in leaving the gun trainer in the lower turret practically in ignorance of the fighting condition of the upper battery. He can train intelligently only if the guns of the turret in which he is located; the men in the upper turret must take their chance of getting a shot when they can, ignorant of whether the turret, momentarily still, has been definitely pointed, or whether it will be suddenly moved just as they are ready to fire.

It is a matter of course that the disablement of the lower turret would involve that of the upper. The effect of a heavy armor-piercing shell exploding within the upper turret, whose armor is not sufficient to keep out such shells, would not only result disastrously to this turret, but would in all probability cause sufficient injury in the lower turret (even if it were only in the matter of ammunition supply



or of some of the mechanism in the rear of the guns) to throw the lower turret also out of action. This one objection alone seems sufficient to overbalance the admitted advantages of the double-decked system.

A still more serious objection is to be found in the necessity of training all four guns at the same object. Against all these disadvantages of the double-decked system, and against the serious impairment of the fighting efficiency of the vessel which would be caused by its adoption, it shows as its total gain a saving in weight of 150 tons, and an additional, but hardly necessary, protection to the ammunition supply of the 8-inch turrets.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Lieut. L. C. Scherer, 5th Cav., on vacation until Sept. 1, is at New Ulm, Minn.

Lieut. J. C. Waterman, 8th Cav., is spending a portion of the summer at Sparta, Mich.

Sergt. Jas. Moore, lately retired from Bat. C, 1st Art., has gone to Fairfax, Va., to reside.

Lieut. C. F. Parker, 2d Art., on a short leave from Fort Monroe, Va., is visiting at Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Maj. J. H. Smith, 2d Inf., and Mrs. Smith, en route home from abroad, are expected in Omaha next week.

The band of the 17th Inf. has rejoined at Columbus Barracks, O., from a pleasant visit to Portsmouth, O.

Lieut. T. B. Mott, 1st Art., on leave from Fort Monroe, Va., is visiting at 230 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.

Capt. Robert M. Rogers, 2d Art., Commandant of Fort Preble, Me., rejoined there Aug. 8 from a short leave.

Lieut. A. W. Chase, 2d Art., on leave from Fort Monroe, Va., is on his way to Gettysburg, Pa., by bicycle.

Lieut. Col. Tasker H. Bliss, of Lieut. Gen. Schofield's staff, visited friends at Governor's Island on Aug. 5.

Ex-Secretary of War William C. Endicott is reported in feeble health at his summer residence in Danvers Center, Mass.

Lieut. Chas. W. Foster, 3d Art., for some time past at Fort McPherson, Ga., has returned to Key West Barracks, Fla.

Lieut. S. S. Jordan, 5th Art., on leave from Fort Monroe, Va., is visiting friends at 110 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lieut. H. L. Harris, 1st Art., is spending August on leave at Westport, N. Y., with quarters at the Adirondack Spring House.

Mrs. J. H. Gifford, en route to Fort Preble, Me., spent a few days at Fort Adams, R. I., with Capt. and Mrs. A. D. Schenck.

Capt. James F. Simpson, U. S. A., retired, left Brooklyn Aug. 6 for Prescott, Ariz., where he quarters at the Johnston House.

Lieut. W. B. Homer, 5th Art., on leave from Fort Monroe, Va., for August, is visiting on Wren street, West Roxbury, Mass.

Maj. John Rumsey Brinckle, U. S. A., is a recent addition to the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Loyal Legion from California.

Lieut. R. H. Van Deman, 21st Inf., who will join his regiment at Plattsburg Barracks in a few weeks, is visiting at Delaware, O.

Adjt. W. W. Galbraith, 5th Art., is preparing to leave the Pacific Coast to spend several months abroad for the benefit of his health.

Lieut. Delamere Skerrett, 5th Art., on leave from Old Point Comfort, is spending a portion of it at Bisby, Herkimer County, N. Y.

Maj. E. P. Ewers, 9th Inf., on leave from Madison Barracks, is a recent visitor in New York with quarters at the United Service Club.

Gen. J. J. Coppinger and staff were expected to return to Omaha this week, the recent troubles with the Bannack Indians being over.

Lieut. Chas. Dodge, A. D. C. to Gen. Bliss, has returned to San Antonio, Tex., from a visit to his family summering at Fort Bayard, N. M.

Gen. John Sheshol Wither, U. S. A., is a recent addition to the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion from the Ohio Commandery.

Lieut. E. W. Lewis, 20th Inf., on duty at the De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind., was made the happy father of a daughter on July 22.

Maj. J. T. Haskell, 24th Inf., of Fort Leavenworth, is spending a few weeks' vacation on the Pacific Coast and is now, we believe, at Los Angeles.

Capt. C. A. Booth, 7th Inf., a recent arrival at Fort Logan, Col., takes command of Co. F of his regiment in succession to Capt. Allan H. Jackson.

Capt. J. W. MacMurray, 1st Art., on recruiting duty at Allegheny, Pa., visited Freeport, Pa., this week and established a temporary sub-station there.

Lieut. W. T. Wilhelm, 14th Inf., at present on leave at Mauch Chunk, Pa., will, when it expires, go to Vancouver Barracks under his recent promotion.

Lieut. W. E. Gleason, 6th Inf., under recent orders from Col. Cochran, commanding Fort Thomas, Ky., has taken charge of signal instruction at that post.

Capt. E. W. Stone, 21st Inf., with his Co., F, left Plattsburg Barracks Aug. 5 for Fairlee, Vt., to camp there with Vermont troops from Aug. 12 to 17.

Recent arrivals in Berlin, Germany, are: Lieut. N. K. Averill, 7th Cav., and Lieut. L. T. Richardson, 20th Inf. Both will soon be on their road homeward.

Lieut. H. A. Pipes, 7th Inf., who has been in ill health for a long time past, and on sick leave at El Paso, Tex., has finally been retired from active service.

Lieut. C. B. Satterlee, 3d Art., a recent arrival at Monroeton, Pa., has had his sick leave extended three months. His health is improving since he came North.

Gen. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., whose tour at the State Camp at Peekskill has expired, will spend a short season in the North before rejoining his regiment.

Lieut. Gordon G. Heiner, 4th Art., on a fortnight's leave from Washington Barracks, D. C., is visiting at Deer Park, Md., with headquarters at the Deer Park Hotel.

The engagement is announced of Miss Harriet M. Butler, daughter of Maj. J. G. Butler, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., to Lieut. Jay J. Morrow, U. S. Corps of Engineers.

Lieut. Fred. Sladen, 14th Inf., of Vancouver Barracks, is a recent arrival in Seattle, Wash., and is the guest there of Gen. A. V. Kautz, U. S. A., and Mrs. Kautz.

Lieut. A. W. Gates, 9th Inf., on vacation from the Infantry and Cavalry School, is at Lakeside Park, N. Y. He will join his regiment at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., Sept. 1.

Gen. James W. Forsyth is being visited in San Francisco by his two daughters, Mrs. Bache and Mrs. Bacon, with their husbands Col. Dallas Bache and Lieut. Col. John M. Bacon.

Lieut. Kenneth Morton, 3d Art., has taken charge of the Quartermaster and Subsistence Department at Key West Barracks during the absence on leave in the North of Lieut. J. M. Caffif.

Capt. Oscar Elting, 3d Cav., to whose long and excellent service we referred last week, was duly retired for age Aug. 8. His address for the present will be Fort Ethan Allen, Essex Junction, Vt.

Capt. W. L. Carpenter and Lieut. Bard. P. Schenck, 9th Inf., are recent arrivals at the rifle camp at Stony Point, near Sackett's Harbor, the former for duty as range officer, and the latter as A. A. Q. M.

Pvt. H. G. Fretz, Bat. A, 1st Art., is still on his wheeling way from Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., to Fort Snelling, Minn., and at latest accounts both soldier and bicycle were doing quite well. Accounts in detail are not yet in.

Maj. H. C. Hasbrouck, 4th Art., was temporarily in command at Fort Monroe, Va., this week during the absence of Col. Royal T. Frank, 2d Art., in New York, attending the sessions of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification.

Lieut. F. H. Lawton, 21st Inf., was to leave Rutland for Fairlee, Vt., the latter part of the week for duty with his company from Plattsburg Barracks during its encampment with Vermont troops at Fairlee from Aug. 12 to Aug. 17.

Gen. D. W. Flagler and Mrs. Flagler arrived at their home in Washington, D. C., early in the week from Halifax, N. S., their summer tour through Nova Scotia having been interrupted by the unfortunate occurrence to which we referred last week.

Maj. J. M. Kelley, 10th Cav., after nearly two years' duty as Indian Agent in Montana, will shortly rejoin his regiment. His services as agent have been entirely satisfactory and cheerfully rendered, although the position, for an Army officer, has its drawbacks.

Lieut. Col. J. A. Smith, Corps of Engrs., and Mrs. Smith were in New York for a few days to attend the wedding of their son, Lieut. G. H. B. Smith, 4th Inf., to Miss Helen Newell Fitch, and have since been visiting a week with Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Stokes, of Vineyard Haven, Mass.

Col. Charles S. Kilburn, U. S. A., retired, has been summering at the Mountain House, Cresson Springs, Cresson, Pa. The hotel is delightfully situated on one of the highest mountains in Pennsylvania, and is beautifully furnished and splendidly managed. Mr. Wm. R. Dunham is the superintendent.

Lieut. Edward C. Carey, 16th Inf., of Fort Douglas, was married Aug. 1 at St. Mark's Cathedral, Salt Lake City, to Miss Ruth Palmer, daughter of Capt. George H. Palmer, 16th Inf. It was a very pretty wedding with all the military accompaniments usual when the bride and groom are residents of a neighboring garrison post.

Among Army officers lately visiting in New York City are: Maj. L. A. Abbott, Broadway Central; Gen. N. B. Switzer, Maj. E. P. Ewers, Capt. A. H. Jackson, Lieut. C. S. Riché, Grand Hotel; Col. J. W. Clous, Lieut. W. Robinson, Murray Hill; Lieut. Gen. J. M. Schofield, Col. T. H. Bliss, Windsor; Capt. J. J. Allen, Holland House; Gen. T. L. Casey, Park Avenue.

Lieut. William Wallace, 7th Inf., a nephew of the distinguished author and soldier Gen. Lew Wallace, was married at Leavenworth July 27 to Miss Bessie Keller, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Keller. It was a quiet wedding, only a limited number of personal friends being present. The married couple, now on their wedding tour, will join at Fort Logan, Col., in October.

Lieut. Gen. Schofield was quartered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, this week while attending the sessions of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification and had many visitors. He was of course interviewed, and one states that the General looked like a man of fifty-five, hale and ruddy and ready for a campaign with a marching regiment, although inclined to stoutness. Police Commissioner Andrews, his son-in-law, was one of the visitors.

The Queen of England has decreed that the wife of Lord William Beresford, once Mrs. Hamersley, of New York, loses all rights to the title of Duchess of Marlborough now that she has married below that rank. The point was emphasized at a recent drawing room, when the lady was presented as "Lady Egerton of Tatton, formerly the Duchess of Buckingham." So the former Mrs. Hamersley is plain Lady William Beresford, and not even by courtesy the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough.

Col. Thos. F. Barr, who is spending a few weeks' leave at Vineyard Haven, Mass., has been the recipient of numerous congratulations on his promotion to Assistant Judge Advocate General by the retirement of Col. Winthrop. He is now the senior next to the head of the corps, Gen. Leiber, who retires for age May 21, 1901, Col. Barr retiring Nov. 18. He delivered an interesting address at Vineyard Haven on the occasion of the opening of a public library. Associated with him in the effort were Judge Arnoux, of New York, and Professor Lord of Pennsylvania.

Capt. W. M. Van Horne, 17th Inf., in command of Cos. A, G and E of his regiment, arrived at the rifle range of Fort Thomas, Ky., on the Licking River, early in the week after a fairly pleasant practice march from Columbus Barracks. Maj. W. E. Waters is with the command as medical officer, Lieut. L. L. Duffee is the Q. M. and A. C. S., and Lieut. D. M. Michie is the range officer. Every opportunity was taken on the march for practical instruction, it being conducted as a march in the presence of an enemy and as outlined in Wagner's "Service of Security and Information."

A Fort Leavenworth dispatch says: "Capt. James W. Pope, U. S. A., Acting Warden of the U. S. Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, has returned from Washington. It is the opinion that the Department of Justice will avail itself of the military guard for the time permitted under the law transferring the prison, and thus save nearly \$10,000 of the appropriation. During September, after Supt. James W. French takes charge, he will decide on the appointment for guards and other officers, and with these he will take absolute control on Oct. 1, when the ninety days given the guard to remain will have expired."

Some criticism having been made that the War Department authorities had not treated Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, U. S. A., with due consideration in connection with the approaching ceremonies at the dedication of the Chickamauga Battle Park, it is stated that "the Secretary of War and the National Park Commission have treated the veteran commander with all courtesy and respect, and he would have been assigned to a prominent place in the proceedings if he had been in such physical condition as to enable him to travel from Los Angeles, Cal., to Tennessee. His physicians, however, were of opinion that the trip would be fatal to him, hence would not permit it."

The Great Barrington (Mass.) "Gazette," referring to the recent visit, on its march, of Capt. J. W. Dillen-

back's Light Bat. K., 1st U. S. Art., says: "This is the third time in the history of the town artillery has been seen within the borders. The first time was in January, 1776, when a long train of sleighs bearing cannon, mortars, cohorns and other military stores captured by Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain boys, went from Fort Ticonderoga to Dorchester, to supply the sadly felt want of artillery for Washington's army beleaguering Boston; the second was shortly after the surrender of Burgoyne, when a fine train of artillery, captured at Saratoga, was drawn through the village."

Mr. Otho Cushing, son of Maj. H. C. Cushing, U. S. A., gave a reception at the DeBlois cottage, Newport, R. I., on July 29, when his portraits were publicly exhibited for the first time. Mr. Cushing showed portraits of his father and mother and many others, including Miss Margaret Budd, daughter of Capt. Otho W. Budd, U. S. A. The portraits were universally admired by the large numbers in attendance, who included many Army and Navy officers and their wives, and Mr. Cushing received the heartiest congratulations on the success he has attained thus early in his artistic career. Mr. Cushing studied at the School of Drawing and Painting at the Art Museum, Boston; at Julian's in Paris, under the celebrated artists, Benjamin Constant and J. P. Laurens, and afterward spent two summers copying from old masters in the imperial gallery of Vienna.

The Portland, Ore. "Sun" of July 25 says: "That Capt. Joseph A. Sladen (U. S. A., retired), the clerk of the United States Circuit Court, is one of the most modest as well as one of the most meritorious of men, all who know him will agree. He received an honor yesterday of which any soldier might well be proud, and which will no doubt, as he looks back over the battle fields of the past through the gathering mist of years, afford him something of the pleasure and solace which the British soldier experiences as he looks upon his Victoria Cross, or which thrills the French veteran as he caresses his cross of the Legion of Honor. The honor referred to is nothing less than a medal presented to him by Congress for distinguished gallantry at Resaca, Ga." The medal was accompanied by a letter in the usual form, concluding as follows: "The Acting Secretary of War has awarded you a medal of honor for most distinguished gallantry in action at the battle of Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864."

Capt. Silas Casey, U. S. S. Vermont, is stopping at the Sagamore, Long Lake, Hamilton Co., N. Y.

Chief Engr. D. C. Chester, U. S. R. O. S., lately at Camden, N. J., is now located at East Boston, Mass.

Rear Adml. R. W. Meade and Gen. D. Butterfield are recent additions to the membership of Lafayette Post 140, G. A. R., New York City.

P. A. Paymr. Frank Thornton Arms, U. S. N., has been transferred from the California to the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Lieut. Harris, executive officer of the cruiser Ranger, has cabled to the Navy Department that Comdr. E. W. Watson, who has been seriously ill, is convalescing.

Lieut. Harris, Acting Comdr. of the U. S. S. Ranger, at Guayaquil, Ecuador, has cabled that Comdr. E. M. Watson, who has been ill for some time with coast fever, is convalescent.

Rear Adml. A. E. K. Benham, U. S. N., arrived in New York Aug. 3 from England on the steamship St. Louis, which made the trip across the Atlantic neck and neck with the U. S. cruiser Columbia.

Chief Engr. Thom Williamson, U. S. N., was placed on the retired list on Monday, and his friends in the service and in the War, State and Navy Building regret to lose such an efficient and conscientious officer.

Among those receiving "honorable mention" for papers submitted to the Committee of Award for the Hodgkins Prizes of the Smithsonian Institution are Maj. Chas. Smart, Surg. U. S. A., and P. A. Surg. F. J. B. Cordeiro, U. S. N.

The St. Louis started on Wednesday last for Europe, where she will undergo her trial for acceptance by the Government under the terms of the Postal Subsidy act. Comdr. R. B. Bradford and Lieut. R. T. Mulligan, the board which will conduct her trial, were among her passengers.

Mr. J. A. Mullens has given the combined gold fork and knife used by Lord Nelson, also two silver ice pails presented to Lord Nelson after the battle of Copenhagen and other Nelson relics to the Royal United Service Institution. They were bought at Lord Bridport's sale on July 12.

Secretary Carlisle, accompanied by his wife, Mrs. W. K. Carlisle, and his three grandchildren, left Chicago, Aug. 3, on the Government boat Amaranth for a lake trip to Duluth and then east. Comdr. W. W. Mead, U. S. N., L. H. Inspector, is in charge of the boat. The cruise will probably last ten days.

Clifford Faithout Eagle, son of the late Commo. Henry Eagle, U. S. N., has been sued for a separation by his wife, Mrs. Eagle is the daughter of the late Moses B. Taylor, of New York. She charges that her husband has treated her in a cruel manner, and that he abandoned her and left her without means.

The New York "Tribune" says: "Before the exciting episode of the Defender and the Vigilant there was an interference with the race, E. C. Benedict's steam yacht, the Onelda, with Secretary of the Navy Herbert on board, getting on the starting line over near the flagship Sylvia, and nearly causing accidents to the Gossoon and the Queen Mab."

Mrs. Bradley, wife of Gen. L. P. Bradley, U. S. A., retired, recently gave an informal reception, etc., at her beautiful home on Prospect Hill, Tacoma, in honor of Mrs. Cutler, wife of Lieut. W. G. Cutler, U. S. N. Although informal, the affair was most enjoyable, and a distinct social success. Many ladies of prominence in society were present.

Rear Adml. Carpenter has informed the Navy Department that John Thomas Bush, an apprentice attached to the Yorktown, had undergone trial for the alleged killing of a Japanese at Nagasaki. The Consular Court disagreed, and an appeal was accordingly noted to Minister Dun. Bush is a mulatto. Lieut. Hannum, also attached to the Yorktown, is acting as his attorney.

A court of inquiry convened in the Brooklyn Navy Yard Aug. 8 to investigate charges preferred by Col. Heywood, Commandant of the Marine Corps, against Col. James Forney, who is now in command of the marine forces at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H. The court is composed of Capt. W. S. Schley, Pay Inspr. George A. Lyon and Comdr. James G. Green, all of the Navy. The charges are neglect of duty in the care of Government property in his charge. No criminality is alleged.

Col. Charles H. Alden, Asst. Surg. Gen., has gone to the coast of Massachusetts on his vacation.

Surg. J. C. Boyd, U. S. N., and family are enjoying the waters of the White Sulphur Springs, Va.

Mrs. Robert S. Griffin, wife of P. A. Engr. Griffin, U. S. N., is slowly recovering from a severe illness.

Engr-in-Chief Melville is receiving many congratulations as a result of the performance of the Columbia.

Naval Constr. D. W. Taylor, assistant to Chief Naval Constr. Hichborn, is spending a well earned rest with his family in Virginia.

P. A. Engr. B. C. Bryan, U. S. N., of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, is enjoying his vacation with his family in the mountains of Virginia.

P. A. Engr. Gustav Kaemmerling, U. S. N., has been suddenly called to his home in Tell City, Ind., by the serious illness of his mother.

Rear Adm. Francis M. Ramsay, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has been away from his desk for a few days, and Comdr. F. C. Cook has been ably taking care of the business of the office.

Rear Adm. Ammen, retired, U. S. N., was overcome by an attack of vertigo at the Navy Department on Wednesday last. He is now resting quietly at his home and is expected to soon resume business.

P. A. Engr. J. S. K. Reeves, U. S. N., is summering at Falls Church, Va. Mr. Reeves will be ordered to one of the new vessels as soon as his work in connection with the Atlanta Exposition is finished.

From private advices received from the Asiatic station, the little Yorktown is keeping up her record for long distances and fast steaming. Much of the credit for her magnificent record is due Chief Engr. Harrie Webster, attached to this ship.

Friends of P. A. Engr. Stacy Potts, U. S. N., will be pleased to know that he is rapidly regaining his health. After spending two weeks at Atlantic City he has gone to Falls Church, Va., where he will remain with his family until the middle of September.

Asst. Engr. W. S. Burke, U. S. N., who met with such a serious accident on the Cincinnati during her cruise in the West Indies, is making preparations for commencing his duties with Prof. Hollis in the Engineering Department of the Harvard University.

Navy officers registered at the Department during the week as follows: Ensign F. K. Hill; Med. Dir. Kindeberger; Comdr. C. M. Thomas; Ensigns R. S. Douglas, O. P. Jackson, W. R. Gise and John R. Edie; Lieut. F. T. Rodgers; Chief Engr. David Smith; Asst. Engrs. A. M. Cook and F. D. Read; Asst. Surg. M. S. Guest.

Lieut. A. P. Niblack, in charge of the Naval Militia branch of the Navy Department, has returned to Washington from New York, where he camped with the New York State Reserve. He will go to Philadelphia on the 19th inst. and camp with the Pennsylvania militia at Augusten Park between the 19th and 26th insts. The work will consist of signaling, guard mounting, battalion drill, boat drills, etc. The Connecticut Naval Militia will commence their outing on the 19th inst. No date has yet been fixed for the encampment of the Illinois Naval Militia.

Among officers lately registered in New York City are: Maj. James Forney, U. S. M. C., Hoffman House; Chief Engr. W. H. Harris, Grand Hotel; Lieut. B. W. Hodges, St. James Hotel; Chief Engr. F. G. McKean, Murray Hill; Lieut. W. Goodwin, St. Denis; Ensign H. C. Kuenzli, Sturtevant; Naval Cadet Yates Stirling, Jr., Astor House; Paym. G. H. Read, Murray Hill; Rear Adm. R. W. Meade, Fifth Avenue; P. A. Engr. W. R. King, Brunswick; Lieut. Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie, Amsterdam.

Secretary Herbert witnessed some torpedo experiments at Newport Aug. 7. In company with Commo. Sampson, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and Comdr. George A. Converse, of the Torpedo Station, he went to Coddington Cove on the Cushing. A Whitehead torpedo was discharged from the Cushing and a Lowell from the Stiletto, each boat going at full speed. The shots were equal to the best ever made here, each hitting its mark. The Secretary was surprised at the results and complimented the officers. The Secretary was the guest of honor at a dinner given Aug. 7 at Newport, R. I., by Hon. Perry Belmont. It was a very pleasant occasion.

Chief Engr. James H. Perry and P. A. Engr. H. P. Norton, U. S. N., have received orders to make a trip from Buffalo to Duluth and return on the steamship Northwest for the purpose of inspecting her machinery and witnessing the practical working of the Bellville boilers with which she is fitted. The Bureau of Steam Engineering is carefully investigating the question of water tube boilers for naval use, and while this inspection of the boilers of the Northwest will not take the character of the test recently made of the Babcock and Wilcox boilers at Elizabethport, N. J., it is intended to furnish information which cannot be obtained in any other way. The next large ship of the Navy to have water tube boilers will be the Chicago, and the test of the Babcock and Wilcox boilers was made with a view to determining their adaptability for use in that vessel.

Eighty English retired medical officers are now employed with troops, with a saving to the country of over £10,000 annually.

Lieut. Michael J. O'Brien, 5th Inf., en route from Tokyo, Japan, to Washington, D. C., is a recent visitor at Vancouver Barracks.

Lieut. Col. L. H. Carpenter, 7th Cav., and Miss Carpenter have returned to Fort Riley from a trip through the mountains of Colorado and Utah.

We observe a statement in one of our contemporaries referring to "Mrs. G. G. Greenough, wife of Capt. G. G. Greenough of the artillery," etc. This doubtless means the wife of Mr. John James Greenough and the young lady spoken of in the same connection no doubt is his granddaughter. Capt. Greenough has never been married.

Army officers registered at the War Department during the past week as follows: Lieut. Col. W. H. H. Benyard; 1st Lieut. D. J. Rumbough, 3d Art.; Maj. Moses Morris, retired; 1st Lieut. M. J. O'Brien, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. T. Angustin, 24th Inf.; Capt. T. F. Forbes, 5th Inf.

Cadet appointments to West Point have been issued during the past week to Willis V. Morris, Dayton (at large Dist.), Wash.; Horatio C. Bell (alt.), Spokane (at large Dist.), Wash.; Edward P. Nones, Louisville (5th Dist.), Ky.; Wm. A. Shaffer, Franklin (3d Dist.), Dist., Ky.; Wash.; Edward P. Nones, Louisville (5th Dist.), Ky.; Horatio C. Bell (alt.), Spokane (at large Dist.), Wash.; Wm. A. Shaffer, Franklin (3d Dist.), Dist., Ky.

La.; Herman Glade, Brunswick (10th Dist.), Ind.; Chas. Borders (alt.), Winamac (10th Dist.), Ind.; Otis T. Wingo, Martin (9th Dist.), Tenn.

Maj. J. V. Lauderdale, Surgeon, and Mrs. Lauderdale, gave a delightful dinner party at Fort Omaha recently in honor of Mrs. Lauderdale's sister, Miss Lane, of Brooklyn. The guests were Col. Bates and his sister, Mrs. Eno, Capt. and Mrs. Sarson and Dr. Milroy. The military band concert, on the parade ground, contributed largely to the enjoyment of the evening.

Lieut. Col. J. W. French, 23d Inf., late Major 14th Inf., is en route to his new post, Fort Clark, Tex. While at Vancouver Barracks, says the "Independent," he has made many warm personal friends, who while pleased with his well deserved promotion are sorry to lose himself and family from the social circle. Until the heated season is over his family will board in Portland and join Col. French in the fall.

French news from Madagascar hitherto meager, now full and explicit, deepens the impression that the military expedition is not well managed; that the difficulties of transport and commissariat are serious, and that the health of the troops is not good. The Government would be greatly relieved if the Hovas would sue for peace. The departmental elections in France were characterized by a marked reaction against Socialism.

Considerable disgust has been caused by the treatment recently meted out at Dover to a soldier in a church. While sitting in an ordinary seat—not a private pew—he was accosted by a gentleman and asked to move into one of the side seats in the gallery, as soldiers were not allowed to sit where he was sitting. His two comrades were also told that they could go outside if they did not like it, and were pushed into a side seat, and told to obey all orders by the same person.

Yang Yu, Chinese Minister to the United States, accompanied by his first secretary, Mr. Hoo, his interpreter and others, are recent visitors to Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. He was received with the regulation salute followed by a review of the troops, after which the visitors inspected the mess hall, the new barracks and other portions of the post and were well pleased with all they saw. In departing, the minister, in a graceful little speech, delivered through his interpreter, thanked Col. Bartlett, 9th Inf., for his courtesy and complimented his command.

Gov. Bullock, of Georgia, chairman of the Committee on Ceremonials and Ceremonial Days of the Cotton States and International Exposition, called on President Cleveland Aug. 6 to request him to press the electric button here to start the wheels in the exposition in Atlanta on Sept. 18, and also to tender the services of the Gate City Guards as an honorary escort from Washington to Atlanta and return on Oct. 23, when the President and the Cabinet will visit the exposition. The President said he would take great pleasure in pressing the button either from Gray Gables or wherever he might be on that day. As to the escort he said he fully appreciated the compliment, but his desire to avoid display compelled him to decline the honor.

Miss Elizabeth M. Flagler, who accidentally shot Ernest Green, a colored boy, last week, technically surrendered herself to the warden of the District of Columbia Jail Aug. 7, to await the action of the Grand Jury. At the same time she appeared before Judge Cole, of the Criminal Court, and was admitted to bail in the sum of \$10,000. She was accompanied in court by her father, Gen. Flagler, and mother, her attorney, Ross Perry, John Cassel, and Gen. Robert MacFieley, U. S. A. Miss Flagler's attorney, Mr. Perry, remarked that while the verdict of the coroner's jury was intended to be a complete exoneration from crime, it was technically a finding for manslaughter. Gen. and Mrs. Flagler have called upon Mr. Green, the father of the lad, and expressed deep regret at the unfortunate occurrence. There have been so many conflicting reports as to the intention of Mr. Green, that the latter has written a letter to a local paper, in which he says that he has not determined what course he shall pursue. He and the family of Gen. Flagler have the profound sympathy of all who have learned of the unfortunate accident, briefly reported in the "Journal" of last week. The circumstances of the case and the finding of the coroner's jury relieve Miss Flagler from responsibility for anything more than accidental shooting.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Gates, the widow of Gen. William Gates, U. S. A., died in New York City, July 24, 1895. Gen. Gates died in New York Oct. 7, 1868.

We regret to learn of the death at Portland, Me., July 26, of Porter Heap, the only son of Lieut. Col. D. P. Heap, C. E.

Ord. Sergt. Henry Wilkens, retired, who died last week in New York, was buried with military honors, in Cypress Hills National Cemetery, on Aug. 5.

Mrs. Adaline E. Morris, daughter of the late Daniel Jones, U. S. N., died suddenly Aug. 2, at her residence in New York, 144 West Twenty-first street.

Mrs. Mary Josephine Duval, daughter of Chief Engr. James W. Thompson, U. S. N., died July 31, at her residence, 204 West 79th street, New York City.

Lieut. Gen. James Keith Fraser, Insp. Gen. of Cav. in Great Britain and Ireland, died suddenly, July 31, on board the Marquis of Ormonde's steam yacht *Mirage*, in the Solent.

Samuel Wilkins Cragg, who died at Baltimore, July 23, served in the Navy as 3d and 2d Asst. Engr. from 1859 to 1864, and as 1st Asst. Engr. from 1866 to April 11, 1870, when he resigned.

William C. Jarvis, who died this week at the quarters of his brother, Capt. N. S. Jarvis, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., at Willets Point, N. Y. H., was a son of Maj. Nathan Sturges Jarvis, Surg. U. S. A., who died May 12, 1862.

George A. Spangenberg, who died at Buffalo, N. Y., recently, enlisted in the regular Army in 1864 as a bugler, rose to 1st Sergt., and was appointed Comy. Sergt. in 1873, and discharged for disability in October, 1892, by reason of disability contracted in the line of duty. He had an excellent war record, and as a Comy. Sergt. had no superior. Many friends in New York and vicinity mourn his death. He leaves a widow and one son.

Surg. Benjamin S. Mackie, U. S. N., was found dead on the night of July 25, at his residence, 2224 Trinity place, Philadelphia, with a bullet hole through his head. He had committed suicide. He was alone in his house, his family being at the seashore. The doctor returned from Washington in the morning, where he had been to undergo examination for promotion. He entered the Navy as Assistant Surgeon, April 21, 1869. July 31, twenty-five miles from Jackson's Hole. Four

THE ARMY.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Sec'y of War. J. B. DOX, Asst. Sec'y.

Cir. No. 8, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Aug. 5, 1895.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

I. Checks.—Officers serving in and disbursing funds appertaining to more than one staff department, will, in issuing checks, confine the designation of their official capacity to their rank and corps or regiment, and the particular staff department to which the check drawn may belong. (Decision Actg. Sec. War, July 9, 1895—22294, A. G. O., 1895.)

II. Guards.—Orders detailing guards in charge of military convicts sent to the U. S. Penitentiary, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., should provide for the return journey of the guard and for commutation of rations, when such commutation is necessary. (Decision Sec. War, July 24, 1895—22296, A. G. O., 1895.)

III. Clothing for Prisoners.—The clothing for general prisoners mentioned in pars. 33 and 34 of General Order No. 41, July 1, 1895, from this office, will be supplied by the Q. M. Department and will be issued upon special requisitions to Post Quartermasters. (Decision Sec. War, July 31, 1895—21694, A. G. O., 1895.)

IV. Clothing and Donations to Prisoners.—There is no appropriation for the current fiscal year from which clothing and donations can be furnished general prisoners on release from confinement. (Decision Sec. War, July 31, 1895—17691, A. G. O., 1895.)

By command of Lieut. Gen. Schofield.
THOS. M. VINCENT, Actg. Adjt. Gen.

H. Q. A., A. G. O., Washington, Aug. 5, 1895.

Appointments, promotions, etc., recorded in the A. G. O. during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 3, 1895.

Promotions.—Judge Advocate General's Department.
Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Barr, Deputy Judge Adv. Gen., to be Asst. Judge Adv. Gen., with the rank of Col., Aug. 3, 1895, vice Winthrop, retired from active service.

Maj. George B. Davis, Judge Adv., to be Deputy Judge Adv. Gen., with the rank of Lieut. Col., Aug. 3, 1895, vice Barr, promoted.

Promotions and Assignments.—Infantry arm.
2d Lieut. William H. Wilhelm, 10th Inf., to be 1st Lieut. July 31, 1895, vice McGuire, 14th Inf., resigned—to the 14th Inf.

Additional 2d Lieut. Oscar J. Charles, 10th Inf., to the vacancy of 2d Lieut., 10th Inf., July 31, 1895, with rank from June 12, 1895, vice Wilhelm, promoted.

Additional 2d Lieut. Thomas A. Pearce, 14th Inf., to the vacancy of 2d Lieut., 7th Inf., Aug. 3, 1895, with rank from June 12, 1895, vice Pipes, retired from active service. Retirements.—By operation of law, section 1, act of June 30, 1882.

Col. William Winthrop, Asst. Judge Adv. Gen., Aug. 3, 1895.

For disability incident to the service, section 1251, R. S.

2d Lieut. Henry A. Pipes, 7th Inf., Aug. 3, 1895.

Transfers.—Cavalry arm.

2d Lieut. Casper H. Conrad, Jr., from the 6th Cav. to the 5th Cav., July 30, 1895, vice Nissen, transferred to the 6th Cav.

2d Lieut. August C. Nissen from the 5th Cav. to the 6th Cav., July 30, 1895, vice Conrad, transferred to the 5th Cav.

Casualty.

1st Lieut. Thomas H. McGuire, 14th Inf., resigned, July 31, 1895.

THOS. M. VINCENT, Actg. Adjt. Gen.

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: 2d Lieut. James B. Cavanaugh from duty at Willets Point, N. Y., and will report in person to Col. Orlando M. Poe at Detroit, Mich., for duty; 2d Lieut. James P. Jervy from duty at Willets Point, N. Y., and will report in person to Maj. Frederick A. Mahan at Montgomery, Ala., for duty; Capt. William C. Langford from duty under the immediate orders of Lieut. Col. Amos Stickney, at Cincinnati, O., and will report at Willets Point, N. Y., for duty; 1st Lieut. Mason M. Patrick from duty at the U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y., and with Co. B, Batta. of Engrs., and will report in person to Lieut. Col. Amos Stickney, at Cincinnati, O., for duty; 1st Lieut. Albert M. D'Armit will report in person to the Supt. of the U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1895, for duty at the Academy. He will be relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Maj. Thomas H. Handbury, at St. Augustine, Fla. (S. O., Aug. 7, H. Q. A.)

Additional 2d Lieut. Edward H. Schulz, C. E., will report in person on the expiration of his graduating leave, to Capt. Frederic V. Abbot, C. E., at Charleston, S. C., for duty. (S. O., Aug. 7, H. Q. A.)

Additional 2d Lieut. Harry Burgess, C. E., will report in person on the expiration of his graduating leave, to Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, C. E., at Savannah, Ga. (S. O., Aug. 7, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon the expiration of his present sick leave, is granted Lieut. Col. Thomas Ward, Asst. Adj. Gen. (S. O., Aug. 7, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Charles F. Kieffer, Asst. Surg. (S. O., Aug. 7, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Crosby P. Miller, Asst. Q. M., will proceed to Little Rock, Ark., on public business pertaining to the construction of the military post at that place. (S. O., Aug. 7, H. Q. A.)

The troops in the department will be paid to include the muster of July 31, 1895, as follows: By Lieut. Col. J. E. Canby, Deputy Paym. Gen., the clerks and messengers of department headquarters. By Maj. G. F. Robinson, Paym., at Forts Logan, Colo., and Stanton, N. M., and troops detached from posts; payment at Fort Stanton to be made by individual New York checks by mail. By Maj. E. W. Halford, Paym., at Fort Douglas, Utah, and troops detached from post. By Maj. W. H. Hamner, Paym., at Fort Apache and Whipple Barracks, Ariz., and troops detached from posts; payment at Fort Apache to be made by individual New York checks by mail. (S. O. 48, July 27, D. Columbia.)

Maj. Albert S. Tower, Chief Paym., will proceed to Fort Omaha, Neb., and pay the troops for the muster of July 31. (S. O. 97, Aug. 1, D. Platte.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. George Eppert, now at Fort Pembina, N. Dak., will be sent upon the abandonment of the post, to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. William E. Van Felt. (S. O. W. D., A. G. O., Aug. 6.)

Recruit David A. Eberly, General Service, now at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private. He will be sent to Fort Riley, Kan., for duty with the Hospital Corps Co. of Instruction. (S. O. W. D., A. G. O., Aug. 6.)

So much of par. 1, S. O. 111, c. s., as assigns Lieut. Col. George W. Candee, Chief Paym., to pay troops at the posts named therein, for the muster of July 31, 1895, is amended to include the troops now absent on detached service from Fort Thomas, at Henderson, Ky. (S. O. 115, Aug. 1, D. Mo.) Mr. Charles A. Homan, clerk, will proceed to Olympia, Wash., to consult and compare certain records of the U. S. Land Office there with the field notes of surveys of military reservations situated in Puget Sound, with a view to the correction of the latter if errors are found therein. (S. O. 108, July 27, D. Columbia.)

Assignment of Paymasters for payments due July 31 is: Maj. Frank M. Cox, Vancouver Barracks and Fort Canby; Maj. Charles E. Kilbourne, Fort Walla Walla, Spokane, Sherman and Boise Barracks. (S. O. 100, July 29, D. Columbia.)

Maj. Frank M. Cox, Paym., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks Aug. 1 for payment of clerks and messengers. (S. O. 100, July 29, D. Columbia.)

Leave for two days is granted Maj. James M. Marshall, Q. M. (S. O. 109, July 29, D. Columbia.)

Leave for two days is granted Capt. F. J. Ives, Asst. Surg. (Orders 54, Plattburgh Barracks, Aug. 2.)

The leave for seven days granted Capt. R. J. Gibson, Asst. Surg., is extended 23 days. (S. O. 189, Aug. 8, D. E.)

Payments to troops on muster of July 31, are assigned as follows: Maj. Alfred E. Bates, Fort Mason, Presidio of San Francisco and the troops in camp of instruction, Monterey; Maj. John S. Witche, Alcatraz Island, Angel Island, Benicia Arsenal, Benicia Barracks, San Diego Barracks,

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Sequoia National Park and Yosemite National Park. (S. O. 98, July 31, D. Cal.)

Leave for two months, to take effect upon his relief from duty at the U. S. Penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth, is granted 1st Lieut. William F. Lippitt, Jr., Asst. Surg. (S. O., Aug. 3, H. Q. A.)

The retirement from active service Aug. 3, 1895, by operation of law, of Col. William Winthrop, Asst. Judge Adv. Gen., is announced. He will proceed to his home. (S. O., Aug. 3, H. Q. A.)

The following changes in stations of officers of the Judge Advocate General's Department are ordered: Lieut. Col. John W. Clous, Deputy Judge Adv. Gen., now on duty at the U. S. M. A., will report in person, Sept. 1, 1895, to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the Mo. for assignment to duty as Judge Adv. of that Dept., to relieve Maj. Stephen W. Groesbeck, Judge Adv., who, on being relieved, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Cal. for assignment to duty as Judge Adv. of that Dept., to relieve Lieut. Col. Edward Hunter, Deputy Judge Adv. Gen., who, on being relieved, will proceed to St. Paul and report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Dak. for assignment to duty as Judge Adv. of that Dept., to relieve Capt. Edwin F. Glenn, 25th Inf., who, on being relieved, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks and report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the Columbia for assignment to duty as Judge Adv. of that Dept., to relieve Capt. Charles McClure, 18th Inf., Actg. Judge Adv., who, on being relieved, will join his company. (S. O., Aug. 2, H. Q. A.)

Leave for 20 days is granted Lieut. Col. A. B. Carey, Deputy Paym. Gen., to take effect when he shall have completed the payments of troops assigned to him on muster of July 31. (S. O. 185, Aug. 3, D. E.)

Leave for one month and 20 days from Aug. 12, 1895, is granted 1st Lieut. William V. Judson, C. E. (S. O., W. D., A. G. O., Aug. 5.)

The commanding officer Fort Ringgold will send Actg. Hosp. Stwd. Angus McLeod to Fort Brown for duty. (S. O. 98, Aug. 2, D. Tex.)

Leave for one month is granted Maj. Ezra Woodruff, Surg., Fort Keogh. (S. O. 118, July 30, D. Dak.)

The commanding officer Fort Brown will send Actg. Hosp. Stwd. Fred E. Marks to Fort Ringgold for duty. (S. O. 98, Aug. 2, D. Tex.)

Comy. Sergt. Charles F. B. Zimmerman (appointed Aug. 5, 1895, from 1st Sergt. Co. G, 14th Inf.), now at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will be sent to Fort Canby, Wash. (S. O., W. D., A. G. O., Aug. 6.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1st CAVALRY.—COL. ABRAM K. ARNOLD.

The leave for seven days granted Capt. Frederick K. Ward, 1st Cav., is extended 23 days. (S. O. 116, Aug. 3, D. Mo.)

Pvt. Charles M. Ismas has been appointed Corporal in Troop F, 1st Cav.

2d CAVALRY.—COL. GEORGE G. HUNTT.

The discharges of Sergt. Henry Heuser, Troop G, 2d Cav., and Corp. Edward Hill, Troop K, 2d Cav. (Fort Wingate, N. M.), are, on their own application, revoked. (S. O. 49, July 31, D. Cal.)

3d CAVALRY.—COL. ANSON MILLS.

Lieut. George H. Morgan, 3d Cav., is relieved from duty at the University of Minnesota, Minn., to take effect Oct. 1, 1895, and will then proceed to join his troop. (S. O., H. Q. A.)

Lieut. D. H. Boughton, 3d Cav., has arrived at Fort Sill from detached service at Fort Reno.

4th CAVALRY.—COL. C. E. COMPTON.

The following transfers in the 4th Cav. are ordered: 1st Lieut. James H. Erwin from Troop M to Troop H; 1st Lieut. John A. Lockwood from Troop H to Troop M; 2d Lieut. Clough Overton from Troop D to Troop M; 2d Lieut. Hamilton S. Hawkins from Troop M to Troop D. (S. O., Aug. 2, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Gordon Voorhes, 4th Cav.

The commanding officer at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., will on Aug. 1 relieve from duty at that post 2d Lieut. Edward B. Cassatt, 4th Cav., to enable him to attend to private interests and be in readiness to comply with War Department instructions published in S. O. 106. (S. O. 107, July 27, D. Columbia.)

5th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES F. WADE.

Lieut. F. L. J. Parker, 5th Cav., is detailed recruiting officer at Fort Ringgold, Tex. (S. O. 98, Aug. 2, D. Tex.)

Leave for 20 days is granted 1st Lieut. Lester W. Cornish, 5th Cav. (S. O. 96, July 31, D. Tex.)

6th CAVALRY.—COL. DAVID S. GORDON.

Pvt. J. G. Warren has been appointed Corporal in Troop H.

7th CAVALRY.—COL. EDWIN V. SUMNER.

Capt. Charles A. Varnum, 7th Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo., to take effect Sept. 16, 1895. (S. O., W. D., A. G. O., Aug. 3.)

Capt. Winfield S. Edgerly, 7th Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Maine State College, Orono, Me., to take effect Sept. 1, 1895. (S. O., W. D., A. G. O., Aug. 5.)

1st Lieut. Solomon P. Vestal, 7th Cav., is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Ringgold. (S. O. 98, Aug. 2, D. Tex.)

8th CAVALRY.—COL. CALES H. CARLTON.

The following transfers in the 8th Cav. are ordered: 1st Lieut. John C. Waterman from Troop M to Troop A; 1st Lieut. Elwood W. Evans from Troop A to Troop M; 1st Lieut. Thomas G. Donaldson, Jr., from Troop L to Troop C; 1st Lieut. George McK. Williamson from Troop C to Troop L. (S. O., Aug. 2, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Francis C. Marshall, 8th Cav., is detailed as recruiting officer at Fort Yates. (S. O. 118, July 30, D. Dak.)

1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

Corp. J. Lee, Bat. G, 1st Art., is detailed for recruiting service at Jersey City under Capt. G. P. Cotton. (Orders 38, 1st Art., Aug. 6.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. J. M. K. Davis, 1st Art. (S. O. 185, Aug. 3, D. E.)

Sergt. W. H. Long, Bat. G, 1st Art., will conduct a general prisoner to Fort Columbus. (Orders 112, Fort Columbus, Aug. 4.)

Sergt. M. Curnin, Bat. A, 1st Art., will conduct a general prisoner to Fort Columbus. (Orders 110, Fort Hamilton, Aug. 2.)

Leave for 15 days is granted Lieut. Frank W. Coe, 1st Art. (S. O. 184, Aug. 2, D. E.)

Pvt. Philip S. Gilman, Bat. D, 1st Art., has been appointed Corporal.

2d ARTILLERY.—COL. RICHARD LODOR.

Leave for 15 days, to take effect about Aug. 15, is granted Capt. George Mitchell, 2d Art. (S. O. 189, Aug. 3, D. E.)

Lance Corp. E. J. Barry, D, has been appointed Corporal. Sergt. V. H. Spencer, Bat. K, 2d Art., is detailed post exchange steward. (Orders 41, Fort Trumbull, Aug. 1.)

Lieut. E. J. Timberlake, Jr., 2d Art., has taken charge of post exchange matters at Fort Trumbull, Conn.

Lance Corp. M. W. Ward, B, has been appointed Corporal. The leave granted Maj. Carl A. Woodruff, 2d Art., is extended three months. (S. O., Aug. 7, H. Q. A.)

3d ARTILLERY.—COL. EDMUND C. BAINBRIDGE.

1st Lieut. Charles W. Foster, 3d Art., now at Fort McPherson, will proceed to Key West Barracks and report for duty. (S. O. 186, Aug. 5, D. E.)

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. C. T. Menoher, Adj. 3d Art. (Orders 49, St. Francis Barracks, Aug. 2.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Edward B. Williamson, 3d Art., is extended two months. (S. O., Aug. 7, H. Q. A.)

4th ARTILLERY.—COL. HENRY W. CLOSSON.

Lieut. C. P. Townsley, 4th Art., is detailed counsel in case before G. O. M. (Orders 98, Washington Barracks, July 28.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect about Aug. 10, 1895, is granted 1st Lieut. Clarence P. Townsley,

4th Art. (S. O., Aug. 7, H. Q. A.)

Leave for 20 days is granted 2d Lieut. Samuel A. Kephart, 4th Art. (S. O. 189, Aug. 5, D. E.)

The leave granted Lieut. G. G. Heiner, 4th Art., is extended eight days. (S. O. 187, Aug. 6, D. E.)

Sergt. Peter C. Murphy, Light Bat. F, 4th Art., will be discharged Sept. 19, 1895. (S. O. 115, Aug. 1, D. Mo.)

Capt. W. Everett, 4th Art., is detailed counsel in cases before G. O. M. (Orders 93, Fort McHenry, Aug. 1.)

Leave for seven days, with permission to apply for an extension of eight days is granted Lieut. G. G. Heiner, 4th Art. (Orders 102, Washington Barracks, Aug. 1.)

During the temporary illness of Ord. Sergt. Rees, Sergt. J. Henrichsen, Bat. I, 4th Art., is detailed Actg. Ord. Sergt. (Orders 101, Washington Barracks, July 31.)

5th ARTILLERY.—COL. WM. M. GRAHAM.

The commanding officer Light Bat. D, 5th Art., Camp of Instruction, Monterey, will grant a furlough for three months to 1st Sergt. Jean E. Sellman, Light Bat. D, 5th Art. (S. O. 94, July 26, D. Cal.)

1st INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM R. SHAFTER.

The commanding officer San Diego Barracks will grant a furlough for three months to Sergt. Edward L. Longacre, Co. H, 1st Inf. (S. O. 95, July 29, D. Cal.)

2d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN C. BATES.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Henry H. Benham, R. Q. M., 2d Inf., is extended three days. (S. O. 96, July 30, D. Platte.)

Leave on surgeon's certificate for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Leonard M. Prince, 2d Inf. (S. O. 95, July 28, D. Platte.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 1, 1895, is granted Capt. Horace B. Sarson, 2d Inf. (S. O. 96, July 30, D. Platte.)

5th INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM L. KELLOGG.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Frank G. Kalk, 5th Inf. (S. O., Aug. 7, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted Maj. George B. Russell, 5th Inf. (S. O. 189, Aug. 5, D. E.)

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. J. C. F. Tillson, 5th Inf., is extended seven days. (S. O. 188, Aug. 7, D. E.)

6th INFANTRY.—COL. MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

Lance Corp. P. Carroll, A, has been appointed Corporal. Lieut. E. F. Taggart, 6th Inf., is detailed member of garrison C. M. vice Capt. B. A. Byrne, relieved. (Orders 110, Fort Thomas, July 30.)

Sergt. C. Reiff, D, 6th Inf., is detailed overseer. Sergt. H. Kline, E, 6th Inf., will proceed to Anderson, Ind., for a deserter. (Orders 111, Fort Thomas, July 31.)

7th INFANTRY.—COL. HENRY C. MERRIAM.

The extension of leave granted Col. Henry C. Merriam, 7th Inf., is further extended one month. (S. O., Aug. 7, H. Q. A.)

The following transfers in the 7th Inf. are ordered: Capt. Allan H. Jackson from Co. F to Co. K; Capt. Charles A. Booth from Co. K to Co. F. (S. O., Aug. 2, H. Q. A.)

9th INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES G. BARTLETT.

1st Lieut. George Palmer, 9th Inf., is relieved from construction duty at Madison Barracks. (S. O., Aug. 3, H. Q. A.)

10th INFANTRY.—COL. EDWARD P. PEARSON.

Additional 2d Lieut. Oscar J. Charles, 10th Inf., is assigned to a vacancy of 2d Lieut. In that regiment, Co. E, July 31, 1895, with rank from June 12, 1895, vice Wilhelm, promoted. (S. O., Aug. 3, H. Q. A.)

11th INFANTRY.—COL. ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

Capt. George Le Roy Brown, 11th Inf., is detailed professor of military science and tactics at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn. (S. O., Aug. 3, H. Q. A.)

Leave for 15 days is granted 2d Lieut. H. O. Williams, 11th Inf. (S. O. 40, July 31, D. Cal.)

Lance Corp. A. Greiner, Co. E, 11th Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

12th INFANTRY.—COL. EDWIN F. TOWNSEND.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Mark L. Hersey, 12th Inf. (S. O. 96, July 30, D. Platte.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles C. Ballou, 12th Inf., is extended one month. (S. O., W. D., A. G. O., Aug. 5.)

13th INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED T. SMITH.

Sergt. Michael Timmins, Co. D, 13th Inf., and a detachment will act as funeral escort at the funeral of the late Ord. Sergt. Henry Wilkins, retired, on Aug. 5, at Cypress Hills National Cemetery, Long Island.

Leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. James B. Goe, 13th Inf. (S. O., Aug. 7, H. Q. A.)

Corp. W. R. McManes has been promoted Sergeant and Pvt. A. Blume appointed Corporal in Co. F; Pvt. George Thornton appointed Corporal in Co. E.

14th INFANTRY.—COL. THOS. M. ANDERSON.

Capt. F. Taylor, 14th Inf., is detailed member of board of officers convened by S. O. 73. (S. O. 100, July 29, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. William H. Wilhelm (recently promoted from 2d Lieut. 10th Inf.) is assigned to the 14th Inf., Co. E, to date from July 31, 1895, vice McGuire, resigned. (S. O., Aug. 3, H. Q. A.)

15th INFANTRY.—COL. ROBT. E. A. CROFTON.

Lieut. Will. T. May, 15th Inf., is relieved from further duty at Columbus Barracks. (Orders 134, Columbus Barracks, Aug. 3.)

18th INFANTRY.—COL. DAINGERFIELD PARKER.

Leave for 10 days is granted 2d Lieut. Jules G. Ord, 18th Inf. (S. O. 99, Aug. 3, D. Tex.)

19th INFANTRY.—COL. SIMON SNYDER.

Capt. Christian C. Hewitt, 19th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va., to take effect Sept. 1, 1895. (S. O., Aug. 7, H. Q. A.)

Pvt. Albert E. Morrill, Co. D, 19th Inf., now at Fort Brady, Mich., will be transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private Sept. 7, 1895. (S. O., W. D., A. G. O., Aug. 6.)

20th INFANTRY.—COL. HAMILTON S. HAWKINS.

The post return of Fort Leavenworth for July shows that but one man of the 20th Inf. was confined to the post guard house. This is indeed a fine showing and creditable to the regiment.—K. C. Times.

21st INFANTRY.—COL. HORACE JEWETT.

2d Lieut. F. H. Lawton, 21st Inf., will proceed to Fairlee, Vt., and report for duty with his company at the Encampment of the National Guard of Vermont from Aug. 12 to 17. (Orders 57, 21st Inf., Aug. 5.)

Corp. James Donnelly, Co. C, is detailed exchange steward during the temporary absence of Corp. James Dooley, Co. F, 21st Inf. (Orders 93, Plattsburgh Barracks, Aug. 4.)

Lance Corp. James Dooley, Co. F, 21st Inf., has been appointed Corporal, vice Anderson, discharged.

Leave for two days is granted Capt. S. R. Jocelyn and F. E. Eltonhead and Lieut. C. H. Bonestell, C. M. Truitt and E. H. Brooke, 21st Inf. (Orders 84, Plattsburgh Barracks, Aug. 2.)

Orders No. 5 are amended so as to require 2d Lieut. F. H. Lawton, 21st Inf., to join his company Aug. 5 and march with it to Fairlee, Vt. (Orders 58, 21st Inf., Aug. 4.)

Corp. Laurence B. Simonds, Co. E, 21st Inf., will report to the commanding officer Fort Leavenworth, for competitive examination for promotion before the board of officers appointed to meet Sept. 2, 1895. (S. O., Aug. 3, H. Q. A.)

23d INFANTRY.—COL. SAMUEL OVENSHERE.

To enable him to comply with par. 6, S. O. 159, Lieut. Col. John W. French, 23d Inf. (promoted from Maj. 14th Inf.), is relieved as member of board of officers. (S. O. 109, July 29, D. Columbia.)

The leave for seven days granted Capt. Lea Febiger, 23d Inf., is extended 23 days. (S. O. 99, July 31, D. Tex.)

25th INFANTRY.—COL. ANDREW S. BURT.

1st Lieut. Harry A. Leonhauser, 25th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. (S. O., Aug. 3, H. Q. A.)

TRANSFERS.

On the mutual application of the officers concerned, the following transfers in the infantry arm are ordered, to take effect Aug. 7: Maj. Francis E. Lacey, from the 8th Inf. to the 17th Inf.; Maj. William H. Blabee, from the 17th Inf. to the 8th Inf. (S. O., Aug. 7, H. Q. A.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

A Garrison C. M. will meet at Fort Porter, Aug. 6. Detail: Capt. D. M. Appel, Lieut. G. R. Cecil and W. A. Sater. (Orders 64, Fort Porter, Aug. 5.)

A G. O. M. at Key West Barracks, Aug. 14. Detail: Capt. Lewis Smith, James O'Hara, 3d Art.; Jefferson R. Keane, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Charles W. Hobbs, Charles W. Foster, 2d Lieut. Rogers F. Gardner, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. Kenneth Morton, 3d Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 188, Aug. 8, D. E.)

At Fort McIntosh, Aug. 6. Detail: Maj. Wirt Davis, 5th Cav.; Capt. Charles C. De Rudio, 7th Cav.; Ramsey D. Potts, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Robert S. Woodson, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. Henry T. Ferguson, 23d Inf.; Joseph E. Cusack, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Jesse Mel. Carter, 5th Cav., Judge Adv. (S. O. 98, Aug. 2, D. Tex.)

At Jefferson Barracks, Aug. 5. Detail: Maj. Robert H. White, Surg.; Capt. George F. Chase, George K. Hunter, 3d Cav.; Samuel R. Jones, Asst. Q. M.; 1st Lieut. Henry L. Ripley, Q. M.; Franklin C. Johnson, Parker W. West, Adj. 2d Lieut. Julius T. Conrad, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Stephen H. Elliott, 5th Cav., Judge Adv. (S. O. 114, July 30, D. Mo.)

A G. O. M. is ordered with the following detail: Col. Charles E. Compton, Maj. Michael Conney, William B. Kenedy, Capt. Allen Smith, 4th Cav.; John L. Phillips, Med. Dept.; James R. Richards, Jr., 1st Lieut. Robert A. Brown, R. Q. M., Cecil Stewart, Adj. 2d Lieut. Hamilton S. Hawkins, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. James B. Erwin, 4th Cav., Judge Adv. (S. O. 107, July 26, D. Columbia.)

At Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., Aug. 12. Detail: Maj. John G. Turnbull, Capt. Edmund K. Russell, Henry W. Hubbell, 1st Lieut. Robert H. Patterson, David Price, Frank S. Harlow, 1

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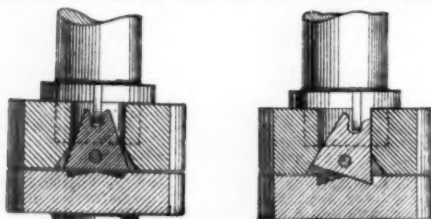
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Mr. Richard F. Stewart, of Pocantico Hills, N. Y., has invented a very simple automatic clutch, which seems to be a very valuable piece of machinery and can be used for various purposes. It will, for instance, prevent the breaking of propeller shafts on steamships when in riding large seas the propeller rolls, thus bringing a heavy strain on the shaft. By using this clutch the instant the propeller is out of the water it locks itself and revolves independently on the shaft, and when the propeller is again thrown in the water, strikes the water with its own weight and gradually



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locks itself to the shaft, or the instant the propeller makes fewer revolutions than the shaft it becomes locked. This clutch works the same backward or forward. The clutch can be applied to self-propelling vehicles, such as motor wagons, traction engines, electric cars, etc., so that the wheels will run independently of each other. In turning corners the outside wheel turns much faster than the inside wheel, so if both wheels are fastened to the shaft or axle one or the other of the wheels must necessarily slip, causing a very heavy strain on the machinery. This clutch is very simple, reliable, takes up very little room, and is, therefore, inexpensive. We give here an illustration of this device.

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In a letter to the Editor a correspondent says: The following extract from the "First Honorable Mention Essay" by Lieut. M. S. Steele, 8th Cav., published by the Military Science Institution, expresses tersely so much of sound doctrine, in contempt nowadays, that I am constrained to ask you by its republication to give it the widest dissemination:

"The fashion, which seems to have grown up in the last few years, of publishing long, commendatory orders upon the termination of an officer's tour of staff duty, has a debilitating influence upon discipline. It ought to cease. It imposes unnecessary labor upon the colonels and the general officers, or upon their amanuenses, and carries no gratification to the heart of the subject. The old way of saying nothing, unless there was something real to say, was better. The ever recurring platitudes we are invited to read in the orders published in our service journals, upon the relief of regimental adjutants and quartermasters, have ceased to amuse. And yet, to such an extent has this custom grown, that nowadays, unless an officer is publicly thanked and commended in orders for having simply done his duty while filling the position of adjutant or post signal officer, he must regard the omission as a reflection, as a declaration that he has not done his duty faithfully.

"Akin to this fashion, its offspring, perhaps, is that of presenting swords and gold-headed canes to captains and lieutenants, which is gaining ground among the rank and file. This is indirectly forbidden by the Regulations, as it is a 'mark of approbation,' but it is tolerated. So much so, that if an officer leaves his company without such testimony from his men, the inference is that he was disliked by them. Of course, there is the temptation before an officer to pay more attention to winning the affection of his men, than to performing his strict duty and maintaining discipline. So let this practice be strictly forbidden by the Army Regulations. It is an imposition upon the men and a temptation to the officer. It may be well enough for volunteer and amateur troops, but it has no place among professional soldiers. Praise and reward are powerful incentives, but they must come from the right source, and they must have a real foundation to be a benefit." We fully concur in what Lieut. Steele says on this subject.

A dispatch from Lee, Mass., to the New York "Times" has astounded many of its readers by a statement that "the new 90-inch dynamite rifles have been tested, by Light Bat. K, 1st Art., in camp at Tyringham." It is a matter of curiosity to know just how the light battery carted this 90-inch rifle over the Berkshire Hills.

In reference to the statement of Maj. Hall, A. A. G., which we quoted last week to the effect that the massacre of Custer's force was due to their reliance upon the antiquated saber, an officer of the 7th Cav. says in a letter just received: "Custer's force was armed with carbine and revolver. The sabers were all left at Forts A. Lincoln and Rice. There was not one in the fight."

With the result of the run of the Columbia at hand, naval officers are hoping that the Department will adopt the "Journal's" suggestion and give the ships built at the Navy Yards a speed trial. Two of these vessels, the Raleigh and Cincinnati, have been in commission for some time, and the excuse given by the authorities for their failure to have speed trials is that they have been needed on important duty in the Gulf. Although the Maine has been to sea and had her horsepower trial, her exact speed is not known. Immediately after the Texas is placed in commission, she will be given a horsepower trial. Trials of this character are not satisfactory, however, and a determined effort will be made to have the Department direct that each of the four vessels named be given a run to ascertain just what they can do in the way of speed. Chief Naval Constr. Hichborn recently recommended to Secretary Herbert that speed trials be held, arguing that the information obtained therefrom would be extremely valuable to the Department. Engr. in Chief Melville is also anxious for speed trials, but despite the efforts of both himself and the Chief Naval Constructor nothing has yet been done about the matter. Such information would undoubtedly be of value to Acting Adml. Bunce, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, in the formation of his programme of naval maneuvers in which the speed of each vessel has to be taken into consideration. It is hoped by naval officers here that the authorities will see the necessity of having this information and will direct the holding of speed trials.

The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Herbert, and the Assistant Secretary, Mr. McAdoo, are furnishing our magazines and newspapers with so much brilliant writing on nautical subjects that one wonders how they find time to attend to the function of their offices; and do you think it quite right, Messrs. Secretaries, to deprive the hard working and most worthy literary fellows of their dearly earned laurels? When we find a soldier like Gen. Grant writing one of the best books in our language, even in a purely literary sense, and when so much good reading is furnished by the amateurs, what is to become of those who make a trade of expression? If they would not write so well there would be cause for complaint. This is all ancient Mr. McAdoo's article in the August number of the "North American Review" on "The Yacht as a Naval Auxiliary." It is in good time for the international race.

The officers of the gunboat Castine are meeting with a glorious reception in South Africa. They have been in that section for some weeks now, and according to reports which have reached the Navy Department are highly enjoying themselves. The most recent report from Comdr. Thomas Perry, of this vessel, relates to the trip which he and the officers of his vessel took to Transvaal. The Castine at the time was at Algoa Bay. They run over to Transvaal by train. This is described by Comdr. Perry as a flourishing town of 50,000 inhabitants, which, he says, owes its existence to two Americans, who taught the people in that vicinity how to extract gold from the ore. It is only nine years old. The party was taken by special train to the mines in the vicinity of Transvaal and were shown through. Their reception throughout was most cordial, and Comdr. Perry expresses himself as greatly pleased with it. Minister to Russia, Mr. White, has written to the State Department a flattering communication in relation to the visit of the Marblehead and San Francisco to St. Petersburg and Kronstadt, and says that the appearance of the flag had undoubtedly a good effect upon the Russian populace. He was very much pleased with the reports which he has received concerning the behavior of the officers and men of these vessels while at the ports mentioned.

The "Illustrated American" for Aug. 10 has a full page illustration of the duel between Gens. Gadsden and Howe of the American Army of the Revolution, fought in August, 1778, just 117 years ago. In the account given of this affair we are told that "Gen. Howe said to General Gadsden, 'Fire, sir!' Gen. Gadsden said, 'Do you fire first, sir?' Gen. Howe replied, 'We will both fire together.' Gen. Gadsden made no answer, but both presented. There was a pause for a few seconds and Gen. Howe lowered his pistol and said with a smile: 'Why won't you fire, Gen. Gadsden?' Gen. Gadsden replied: 'You brought me out, Gen. Howe, to this ball play and ought to begin the entertainment.' Gen. Howe then fired and missed. Gen. Gadsden after a short interval fired his pistol over his left arm nearly at right angles from Gen. Howe and called out to Gen. Howe to fire again. Gen. Howe smiled, and at the same time dropping his hand with the pistol in it said: 'No, Gen. Gadsden, I cannot after this.' A reconciliation followed. The cause of the duel was a letter written by Gen. Gadsden criticizing Gen. Howe for suffering a defeat.

Dept. Comdr. Atkinson has officially designated the West Shore Railroad the official route from points between New York and Buffalo to the Louisville encampment. This popular line, in consideration of the appointment, have made a low fare of \$17.35 from New York to Louisville and return for members of the G. A. R. and their friends. The special train will leave New York Sunday, Sept. 8, at 9 A. M., and will stop en route to pick up passengers holding through tickets. With the low rate in force and excellent train service, a large party is assured and a most successful encampment should be held.

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FUTURE POSSIBILITIES OF WAR.

In view of the great development in ordnance in recent years, the question is being asked on all sides, What effect will this have on future wars? Will modern governments, fearing the extermination of their soldiers by the destructive weapons with which armies are now supplied, evince a stronger disposition to maintain friendly relations with each other? Will they be more cautious in making demands and take greater care not to offend? Decidedly the subject is an interesting one, and the questions which arise from its consideration are more easily asked than answered. A "Journal" correspondent talked with a large number of Army and Navy officers concerning this matter, and he found that the impression generally prevailed that no matter how effective ordnance might become, so long as human nature does not change, meddling and intermeddling will continue in the future as in the past, and an appeal to arms will follow just as quickly in case a nation should consider itself aggrieved by the act of another. "I do not think," said Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, on special duty at the War Department, "that the recent improvements in war material will have any effect upon preventing hostilities if a nation believes its rights to have been violated by another country. Take the history of the world from the beginning and you will find that although constant advance has been made in instruments of war, wars have occurred. The invention of the pistol and its introduction to the world caused no diminution in the number of personal encounters. So it is with the invention of the modern arms. I do not think the production of war machinery, no matter how effective, will prevent half the world going to war with the other in case it should consider that it has been offended and peaceful means of settling the difficulty are impossible. Civilization will be the primary means by which war will be averted in the future. When we have reached a plane where we can settle our personal difficulties without resort to our fists the mass of the people will call upon the Government to settle all international controversies without resort to war."

Like Gen. Ruger, Col. Corbin saw no reason why the advance in the armament of armies should prevent war. He said that as long as humanity existed, difficulties would arise, and if peaceful means failed to settle them, war would result. Capt. Sampson, of the Navy, also expressed this opinion. He called to attention the progress made in war material since history begun, and as progress was made in this direction was occurred just as frequently. He could see no more reason why the terrible guns of to-day should cause a nation to hesitate in declaring war should it consider the offense required such a drastic measure than during the time when the bow and arrow and the spear were the arms of the world.

The amount of complacent idiocy displayed by civilians in discussing this subject would be amusing if it were not for its evil consequences. Just as each lad, fresh from his books and his baseball, thinks himself wiser than his predecessors until the harsh experiences of life knock the conceit out of him, so does each new generation imagine that it has so happily solved the problem of existence that it will hear rumors of war no more. With the well disposed it can live at peace, and the ill-disposed will be awed by the might of its ignorant self-conceit.

History is so full of illustrations of the folly of neglecting military preparation that it would seem to be idle to multiply them; yet an every-day illustration would hardly suffice to disturb the complacent apathy into which the civilian mind settles in time of peace. That this is not wholly the result of republicanism or of any particular form of government is shown by the melancholy story of dishonor told by Mr. Poulton Bigelow, in his article in "Harper's Magazine" for August, on "The German Struggle for Liberty." The time is the period of the battles of Jena and Auerstadt, Eylau and Friedland; the parties are Napoleon and the nobles who commanded the army of Prussia to her and their everlasting disgrace. As Mr. Bigelow tells us, "the most flagrant cases of incapacity and cowardice were those of highly placed aristocrats leading the life of the professional soldier." Democracy,

against which it is the fashion of some people to declaim as incompatible with efficiency in military matters, or in executive control of any sort, was in no way responsible for the condition of things described. That such sweeping victories were possible to Napoleon, the soldier of the people, was due, not alone to his own genius for war, but to the neglect of military studies and military preparations by his opponents. The virtues fostered in the army by the great Frederick had been neglected, and nothing of its glory survived but the conceit this had engendered in weak minds. Aristocratic selfishness and exclusiveness had succeeded to the comradeship of the camp and the battlefield, and decrepit self-confidence had obtained such control that a person in a council of war against Napoleon, an officer seventy-two years of age, who ventured upon a sensible suggestion was silenced because he was the youngest member of the council, and should keep still until the others had been heard.

When exposed to the Thor-like strokes of Napoleon, the Prussian military establishment was rent into fragments. Commander after commander surrendered his trust and betook himself to his cowardly, if strictly aristocratic, heels. Never has there been a more lamentable display in a great national emergency of inefficiency and selfish disregard of the consideration of patriotism. Yet it is the precise condition of things toward which we are tending in this country, as the result of the teaching that the chief object of nations should be the promotion of commerce, the chief end of the individual man to better himself at the expense of his fellow.

The solid foundations for peace can only be laid in individual virtue, in the recognition of the rights of others, and our obligations to them. This may come universally as the ripened fruit of some future era of human development, but it is yet too distant to be made a factor in our calculations. Over one hundred thousand persons are arrested in the single city of New York each year, because of their unwillingness to respect the rights of their fellows to the extent of observing the existing law and municipal regulations. What would be the result if all restraint were withdrawn, and what would follow if the spirit of aggression on the part of nations were not held in check by the wholesome fear of resistance? The experience of China gives us some clew to the answer. There is no power so weak that it cannot insult her with impunity, and that she holds her place to-day among independent nations is due to the influence of others. The story of human history thus far is that life is a struggle for supremacy, and that the contests of the battlefield are but the intensified expression of antagonisms that are ever active in human societies, that are indeed the divine means for advancing man beyond the state of his primitive ancestor.

The Omaha "Excelsior," referring to the recent accident to Gen. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., at the State Camp at Peekskill, N. Y., says: "It is odd, by the way, how many distinguished soldiers have received their worst injuries from peace accidents. Marshal Duroc, for example, lost his eye while shooting partridges with the First Emperor at St. Cloud. The accident was laid to the door of the Grand Huntsman, but every contemporary believed that the shot was fired by Napoleon himself, who was notoriously careless with firearms and a very bad shot besides. Marshal MacMahon sustained the worst bodily injury of his career by falling off his horse at a review, and Gen. Grant, being in New Orleans just after the surrender of Vicksburg, had a horse come down with him and was seriously damaged. And yet in his whole fighting career Grant, who never avoided fire, did not feel the stroke of lead or steel."

Gen. A. W. Greely, U. S. A., at the closing meeting in London Aug. 3 of the Sixth International Geographical Congress strenuously urged that the next Congress be held in the United States, and said: The delegates would receive a cordial welcome at the hands of the American people, who cherished feelings of generosity and respect for the scientists of Europe which they would rejoice at the chance to show. It was fitting, he continued, that the Congress should meet in America, which country four centuries ago gave such an impetus to geography. A difficulty had arisen, however, especially in view of the invitation extended by Berlin. He recognized the claims of Berlin, and would therefore second the motion fixing that city as the place of holding the next Congress in 1899. Gen. Greely's remarks were received with cheers, and the Congress unanimously adopted the motion. Prof. Karl von de Steinen, of Berlin, said that the action of Gen. Greely was a noble instance of international courtesy, and he hoped yet to be able to shake hands with him in Washington.

The reason why the Navy Department will not permit a Japanese naval officer to witness the naval maneuvers of the North Atlantic Squadron, at least from the decks of one of our warships, is because the maneuvers will be simply preliminary, in fact of a kindergarten nature, and the Department state that they do not care to have any mistakes made criticised by a foreign officer. Japan is not the only nation which is interested in the coming naval maneuvers of the North Atlantic Squadron. Other nations have intimated that they would like to have an officer witness the maneuvers, but if they were to request permission from the authorities, they would meet with the same refusal

that has been given to Japan. The Navy Department regrets extremely having to decline to permit a Japanese naval officer to witness the maneuvers, for they appreciate the fact that they will be interesting and instructive. Besides informing the Japanese Government of their refusal in this connection, it is understood the reply of the Department states that they will be glad to have a Japanese officer witness the maneuvers of squadrons when our Navy is more familiar with drills, exercises, etc.

The patrol of the Florida coast by a United States man-of-war is to be continued, but no one vessel will be retained in those waters for any length of time. In its communication to Admiral Bunce directing him to dispatch a vessel to Southern waters to relieve the Atlanta, the Department informed him that in view of the undesirability of that station, it deemed it best to have the vessels alternate in their duty in that section. Accordingly, the Admiral will send a ship to relieve the Atlanta, and after retaining her at Key West for a month or so she will come North and another vessel will take her place. The Department has specified to the Admiral that he can send any ship except the Amphitrite, which it does not consider fit for duty against filibusters.

The Atlanta will go to New York, where she will undergo repairs, her cruise having unfitted her for duty in connection with naval maneuvers until certain damage has been repaired. She will then probably join Adml. Bunce's squadron.

During a recent military gymkhana meeting at Gibraltar one of the events was termed the "Corrida de Cochinos," or pig hunt. Some little pigs were greased all over, and then let loose in a given area for some blindfolded privates to catch, the lucky holder to claim the pig as a prize. Unfortunately the contest for piggy was so sharp that he was torn limb from limb in the scuffle, to the horror of English spectators and to the edification of Spanish onlookers, who find in it encouragement for bull fighters. One of them writes to the Gibraltar paper as follows:

"The Editor 'El Calpense,' June 21, 1895.—Gentleman,—I am here since some days making visit to the celebrated fortress of Gibraltar for the study of the customs of the English, and aware myself of the critics made of the run of bulls in my country. I approved the occasion to myself assist at the English sport of 'Gimcana' yesterday. How animated! how beautiful the sight!! the pretty ladies admiring the valour and the brave feats of the English warrior, how pretty, and then the 'bonne barche,' the 'Corrida de Cochinos,' where a little infant pig, calling for his mama, is pulled off pieces by the brave sportsmans. How inspiring!! The sportsmans like it, the ladies like it, the gentlemen like it, and the poor little pig he like it too. The English shout, all is good, noble and beautiful, but I put myself little unwell, but am more better after portar beer.

"Viva los Ingleses,
"A SPANISH SPORTSMANS."

"Harper's Weekly" for August 10th contains a full page illustration by Frederic Remington, called "Recent Uprising Among the Bannack Indians—A Hunting Party Fording the Snake River Southwest of the Three Tetons (Mountains)." This is not so strictly correct, as Mr. Remington's pictures generally are. Thus far we have no satisfactory evidence that there has been a Bannack uprising, though one will undoubtedly figure in the return of the Quartermaster General for Army expenses during the present year, and greatly to the satisfaction of the local traders whose concern is with their ledger account of profits. The chief part borne by the Bannacks in the uprising has been in their attempts to get out of the way of the white man's wrath, and to make the best possible time back to their reservation.

The New York "Tribune" says: "The Augusta Victoria left Southampton about a hundred miles behind the Columbia and came in considerably less than forty miles astern. 'Where is that white whirlwind?' shouted the Captain from the bridge, as his stately ship rode into quarantine waters. 'Up off 23d street, hours ago,' went back the reply from the revenue cutter, and the Captain's whiskers and the Captain himself lost their defiant air, and the North wind whistled softly through the erstwhile 'No Thoroughfare.' But Capt. Kaempff's discomfiture was not because he was beaten, but because he had not passed and beaten the proud white cruiser. His time was 6 days 20 hours and 20 minutes."

As soon as the cruiser Charleston's repairs are completed, it is the intention of Rear Adml. Carpenter to assemble together as many ships of the Asiatic Squadron as may be available and put them through a programme of naval maneuvers. Some time ago, he requested permission of the Secretary to hold maneuvers, and upon his request being granted he prepared a programme which will be carried out. It is probable that the vessels will maneuver from port to port, as it is the desire of the Administration to have the ships of his squadron touch at as many Chinese coast towns as possible during the present disturbed condition.

THE NAVY.

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary. WM. MCADOO, Asst. Sec'y.

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear Adm. L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

ASIATIC STATION.—Rear Adm. C. C. Carpenter. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Acting Rear Adm. F. M. Bunce.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear Adm. W. A. Kirkland. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Acting Rear Adm. Charles S. Norton. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. F. Hanford (p. s.). At Panama, Aug. 1. Address all mail care of U. S. Consul, Panama.

ALBATROSS (F. C. ves.), Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Drake (s. d.). On patrol duty in Bering Sea. Address mail care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. J. McGowan. Training ship. On her annual cruise. Mail to be sent to Yorktown, Va., until Sept. 8, and then to Newport, R. I. Left Funchal July 18 for Yorktown.

AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a. s.). At Southport, N. C., Aug. 2.

ATLANTA, 10 Guns, Capt. B. J. Cromwell (n. a. s.). Capt. J. H. Sands ordered to command Sept. 1. At Key West, Fla., will be relieved by a vessel to be designated by Adm. Bunce.

BALTIMORE, 10 Guns (Flagship), Capt. B. F. Day (s. d.). At Nagasaki, Aug. 5. To be relieved by the cruiser Olympia about Sept. 1, and return home.

BANCROFT, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. William T. Swinburne. Cadet practice vessel. At Newport News, Va., Aug. 8. Will be placed out of commission upon arrival at Annapolis.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. G. W. Pigman (p. s.). At Honolulu. Address mail care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. Thomas Perry (s. a. s.). Was at Cape Town July 2. Will go to Montevideo to join S. A. squadron. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

CHARLESTON, 8 Guns, Capt. George W. Coffin (s. a.). At Nagasaki.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (n. a. s.). At Newport, R. I., Aug. 8.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. George W. Summer (n. a. s.). At New York. Will join Adm. Bunce in few days.

CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. E. Craig (s. a.). At Chemulpo June 30.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. F. W. Dickins (Training-ship). Newport, R. I.

CUSHING (Torpedo boat), Lieut. Roy C. Smith (s. d.). At Newport, R. I.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. John S. Newell (s. a.). At Shanghai Aug. 4.

DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), Lieut. B. H. Buckingham (s. d.). At Newport, R. I.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry (Training Ship). On annual cruise. Address B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, England. Sailed from Tangier July 5, and was due at Madeira about July 15.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. Louis Kingsley (Training-ship). The Essex left Newport Aug. 3 for Plymouth, England, where she will arrive Sept. 7. She will be at Gibraltar Oct. 12; Tangier, Oct. 30; St. Thomas, Dec. 9, and return to Yorktown, Va., about Jan. 1. If there is time she will stop at Cadiz for a few days.

FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. G. A. Bicknell (s. d.). At New York Aug. 3.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving ship). At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. F. Wildes (Receiving-ship). At Mare Island, Cal.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. Edw. S. Houston (s. a.). At Chefoo July 26.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. O'Neill (s. a.). At Gravesend, England, Aug. 5. Will be docked and then visit the coast of France, and return by easy stages to the Mediterranean.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. B. S. Richards (s. d.). At Mackinac July 17.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh (n. a. s.). At Hampton Roads, Aug. 5.

MINNESOTA, 19 Guns, Capt. H. F. Picking (Receiving-ship). At dock foot of West 50th St., New York City. P. O. Station G, New York.

MOHICAN, 4 Guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan (p. s.). Left Seattle Aug. 1 to test coal. Will take in supplies at Mare Island Aug. 15, and then go South.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. R. E. Impey (s. a.). At Chefoo July 29.

MONONGAHELA, 6 guns (s. s.). Cadet Practice vessel. Comdr. W. H. Brownson. On her annual cruise. Left Funchal July 18 for Annapolis.

MONTREY, 4 Guns, Capt. F. J. Higginson (p. s.). Left Acapulco July 31 for San Diego. Capt. T. P. Kane is ordered to command Sept. 2.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Davis (n. a. s.). At Newport, R. I., Aug. 8.

NEWARK, 18 Guns (Flagship), Capt. Yates Stirling (s. a. s.). Left Rio July 27 for Cape Town, South Africa.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. Robley D. Evans (n. a. s.). Flagship. At Newport, R. I., Aug. 8.

OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (p. s.). At Mare Island. Will proceed to China about Aug. 15 and relieve the Baltimore, and become the flagship of the station.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory (s. a.). At Yokohama, Japan, July 9.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. s.). At San Francisco.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. A. R. Couden (s. d.). At Sitka, Alaska.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (n. a. s.). At New York, Aug. 3.

RANGER, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. W. Watson (p. s.). At Guayquil. Will be relieved by the Mohican. Address all mail to Panama, care U. S. Consul. Comdr. Watson, who has been ill, is reported convalescing.

RICHMOND, Capt. A. S. Crownshield, (Receiving-ship). At Stockholm July 13.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field. Public Marine School, New York. On her annual cruise. Was to sail from Lisbon, Portugal, July 8, for Funchal.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (s. a.). At Gravesend, July 27.

SARATOGA, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Penn. School-ship). Address until Aug. 31, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London; after Aug. 31 to Philadelphia. Will return to U. S. not later than Oct. 25. Was at Southampton, England, July 8.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. H. Knox (s. d.). At Mare Island.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey (Receiving-ship). At New York Navy Yard.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. A. Kautz (Receiving-ship). At Boston, Mass.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. S. M. Ackley. Lieut. Comdr. C. H. West is ordered to command, per steam-er of Aug. 21.

At Montevideo, Uruguay.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger (s. a.). Comdr. Charles A. Stockton ordered to command. At Shanghai July 12.

NAVY GAZETTE.

AUG. 3.—Comdr. George M. Book ordered to duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard on the 13th inst.

Lieut. C. F. Norton ordered before a retiring board to convene at the Washington Navy Yard on the 12th inst.

Lieut. George W. Tyler ordered before an examining board on the 6th inst.

Lee R. Baldwin appointed an acting Boatswain in the Navy.

AUG. 5.—No orders.

AUG. 6.—Capt. H. B. Robeson has been detached from the Naval War College and ordered to duty as Captain of the Portsmouth Navy Yard Sept. 3.

Capt. J. H. Sands has been detached from the Portsmouth Navy Yard and ordered to command the Atlanta.

Capt. B. J. Cromwell has been detached from the command of the Atlanta, ordered home and granted one month's leave.

Capt. William B. Hoff has been detached from the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, and ordered to command the Lancaster Sept. 3. The following officers will also report for duty on that ship: Lieut. N. E. Niles from the Norfolk Navy Yard; Lieut. Joseph Beale from the steel inspection duty at Mulhall, Pa.; Lieut. A. M. Knight from the Naval Academy; Lieut. J. C. Burnett and Lieut. H. O. Dunn from the branch Hydrographic Office, Baltimore; Ensign P. N. Olmstead from the Vermont; Ensign S. M. Strife from steel inspection duty at Mulhall, Pa.; Surg. C. G. Herndon from the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department; P. A. Surg. F. G. Braithwaite from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.; P. A. Engr. T. F. Carter from the Cramps' yard; Paymaster C. M. Ray from waiting orders; Chaplain T. A. Gill from waiting orders; Sallmaker C. H. Jones from the League Island Navy Yard; Boatswain Woodward Carter from the Norfolk Navy Yard; Carpenter D. W. Perry and Gunner F. C. Messenger from the torpedo station at Newport.

Lieut. John Hood has been ordered to the branch Hydrographic Office, Baltimore.

Lieut. J. C. Cresap has been ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Sallmaker Frank Watson has been detached from the monitors and ordered to the League Island Navy Yard.

AUG. 7.—Lieut. Comdr. W. T. Swinburne and other officers of the Bancroft detached from that ship and ordered to the Naval Academy.

P. A. Surg. E. R. Stitt detached from special duty and ordered to the New York.

P. A. Surg. J. F. Uri detached from the New York, ordered home and granted two months' leave.

AUG. 8.—Comdr. Samuel W. Very detached from duty as inspector of ordnance at League Island on Aug. 28 and ordered to duty as inspector of ordnance at Cramps' shipyard.

Comdr. Edwin Longnecker detached from Naval War College on Aug. 26 and ordered to duty as inspector of ordnance at the League Island Yard on Aug. 28.

Lieut. J. H. L. Holcomb ordered to the Independence.

Lieut. C. J. Boush detached from the Ranger and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.

Ensign J. R. Edie from the New York, ordered home and granted three months' leave.

Chief Engr. Richard Inch detached from coal inspection duty at Baltimore and placed on waiting orders.

Carpenter F. S. Sheppard detached from the Philadelphia, ordered home and granted three months' leave.

Acting Carpenter Otto Barth detached from the New York Navy Yard on Aug. 13 and ordered to the Philadelphia.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

AUG. 5.—1st Lieut. A. W. Catlin detached from duty at League Island, Pa., and ordered to command marine guard of the Cincinnati on the 10th inst.

1st Lieut. W. G. Neville detached from the Cincinnati and ordered to report on the 15th inst. to command marine guard of the Texas.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

So much of par. 183 of the Regulations of the Revenue Cutter Service, 1894, as requires the commanding officer of a Revenue vessel to cause to be made out, at the end of each calendar year, an inventory (Return of Public Property) of the public property in his charge, is rescinded. (Dept. Cir. No. 139, Aug. 1, 1895.)

Engr.-in-Chief John W. Collins has returned from a trip to Boston and Cleveland in connection with the new vessels recently contracted for.

The Des Moines (la.) "Leader" says: "The Revenue cutter Windom, which will try to go down the river from Dubuque, in its progress will resemble a cripple leaning on the shoulders of two assistants. As the river is so low, it is impossible for the Windom, which draws 6 feet, to get down unless some artificial means is found to raise its keel. To this end two barges are to be lashed to the cutter, and, so buoyed up, it is thought that it will be possible to get down the river."

The Revenue cutter Morrill has captured two Spanish smacks and taken them to Mullet Key quarantine station. They were charged with violating health laws, needless on this point.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A cable dispatch from Rio, July 30, says: "Enthusiastic cheers greeted the cruiser Newark as it left that port to-day for Trinidad."

"Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette" recommends that the Admiralty should supply ships with domestics constituting them continuous service men.

English Navy officers grumble because so few honors were bestowed upon them the last Queen's birthday. Two-thirds of the vacancies among naval members of the Bath are unfilled.

Two hundred dollars (£40) are allowed by the Admiralty for the expense of launching a battle-ship. The expenses are nearly ten times that, the remainder being charged to construction.

The Italian Government has ordered the construction of a new submarine boat of the Delfino type. She will be 50 feet long and 11 feet 4 inches broad, and she is to have an under water speed of 10 knots.

The Storthing has adopted the proposal of the Military Committee for an extraordinary grant of twelve million kroner to the Norwegian Navy. Of this amount eight million kroner is for the construction of two new ironclads.

The U. S. school ship Bancroft arrived in Gardner's Bay, L. I., last week, and after giving the 34 naval cadets on board practice in handling small sails, lowering ashes, etc., proceeded to Peconic Bay and anchored near the Manhasset House for a few days.

The yacht Medusa, attached to the Naval Academy, ran aground off Horn Point Monday afternoon. The second division of the second class of cadets was aboard at the time, and was taken off. Three launches from the Academy tried to move the Medusa, but were unsuccessful.

King Humbert, replying to the message sent him by Victoria, expressing her pleasure at the visit to England of the Italian fleet, has sent to Her Majesty an enthusiastic dispatch, thanking her for the reception accorded to the squadron by the British naval officers and the people.

The Dutch Government are at the present time building three fast cruisers of 9,000 horsepower. They are to be furnished partly with Yarrow water tube boilers and partly with ordinary return tubular boilers of the usual type. About 2,500 horsepower is provided for by the latter, and 6,500 by the former.

Information received at the Navy Department shows the coast defense vessel Monterey in her recent voyage from Callao, up the Pacific coast, was limited to the use of twenty-two tons of soft coal a day, and managed on this small allowance to run at the rate of from 200 to 220 miles in each twenty-four hours.

Bids were opened at the Navy Department July 30 for constructing a key wall for Whitney Basin, Brooklyn Navy Yard. The lowest bidders were Benner & Opydyke, Philadelphia, at \$86,22 per lineal foot. Bids were also opened for the rebuilding of the construction and machine shop, same place. Thomas Dwyer, of New York City, was the lowest bidder at \$38,700.

The cruiser Columbia went down the North River to the Navy Yard on Thursday, passing the windows of the "Journal" office at eleven o'clock. As soon as the dock can be prepared for her she will be docked and a survey will be made as to the extent of the injuries sustained through the straining received while being docked at Southampton.

The New York "Herald" reports that just before Secretary Herbert left for Gray Gables Aug. 2 Nat. Herreshoff offered to build for \$150,000 a torpedo boat capable of attaining twenty-seven and a half knots an hour. If the Secretary accepts Mr. Herreshoff's offer it is understood that he will use all the new principles which tend to make Defender such a swift boat.

The United States cruiser Brooklyn is to receive a testimonial from the residents of the city after which she is named. Mayor Schieren, of Brooklyn, will appoint a committee to take charge of this matter. The battleship Maine and the cruiser Cincinnati have each received handsome silver services from the citizens of the State and city, respectively, for which they were named.

Mr. Charles H. Cramp has requested the Navy Department to take the official preliminary trial of the battle ship Indiana Oct. 1. In his communication to the Department preferring this request he says that the vessel is rapidly approaching completion, and will surely be ready on that date for the trial. All of the vessel's armor is practically in place, and a few weeks more will see her in readiness for her official run.

In spite of the denunciations of the "Vossische Zeitung" and other journals of the English boycotting of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, the German ship owners are inclined to take sides with the English owners and join in the general dissatisfaction, holding that the tariffs are excessive. Moreover, the German ship owners are grumbling at the management of the canal, which they declare is not conducted upon commercial or practical principles.

The first-class protected cruiser Powerful was on Wednesday launched from the yard of the Naval Construction and Armaments Company at Barrow-in-Furness, England. The Powerful is the largest and fastest cruiser yet built for the British Navy. Her principal dimensions are: Length, 538 feet; breadth, 71 feet 6 inches; depth, 27 feet; displacement, 14,200. The hull is constructed of Siemens-Martin steel, with phosphor bronze castings for the stem, stern post, rudder, etc., the stem constituting a very formidable ram.

Vice-Adm. the Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle, addressing the cadets of the Worcester on Thursday on the occasion of the annual distribution of prizes, said that while recently in command of the China station it became his duty to watch narrowly the war between Japan and China. He said: the real lesson to be drawn from the war was a very simple one—the value of discipline. For in that war discipline prevailed against the want of discipline; patriotism prevailed against an utter absence of it; and loyalty succeeded against disloyalty.

Acting Secretary McAdoo has appointed a board, consisting of Capt. William C. Wise, Civil Engr. Peter C. Asserson and Naval Constr. John F. Hanscom, to test for acceptance the new dry dock at Puget Sound. The test will take place on the 12th inst. Under the instructions which have been issued to the board, the monitor Amphitrite will be docked, and after the water has been let in the structure will be carefully examined to ascertain its condition. The water will then be pumped out and an inspection of the floor of the dock will be made to find out how it has stood the strain.

The sale of the Italian armored cruiser, Giuseppe Garibaldi, to the Chilean Government has raised much discussion in Italian naval circles. The Italian Government, gaining considerable financial advantage, authorized the builders to sell the cruiser to Chili, on the condition that, by the year 1898, they should supply a like vessel, embodying such improvements as the construction of the Giuseppe Garibaldi had suggested. She is an armored cruiser of 6,500 tons, 325 feet long by 59 feet in beam, with 23 feet 7 inches draught, propelled by engines of 13,000 horsepower, intended to give a speed of twenty knots. In procuring her, the Chilean Government has made a good exchange for the Es-

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The French coast defense armor clad Furieux is undergoing great alterations at Cherbourg. Her side armor is being considerably lightened, which will enable her to carry a new armament of four protected quick firers, and it is proposed that her two 13.3-inch guns shall be changed for others of new type. The Requin is to be similarly transformed after the maneuvers. At Brest extraordinary efforts have been put forth to make the Charlemagne ready for launching in October, and of this there is now no doubt. The Hoche being out of hand, and the alterations in the Brennus well advanced, 900 workmen have been set to work upon the Charlemagne, which was commenced in July, 1894. The French have thus made notable steps in the rapidity of their shipbuilding, says the "Army and Navy Gazette." The new battleships would indeed have been ready earlier but that 200 workmen had to be removed to carry out the alterations in the Hoche and Brennus.

Further trials of the various devices for facilitating coaling at sea will take place during the forthcoming English tactical exercises. A large number of steam colliers have been chartered for the period of the maneuvers. Half a dozen "Temperley transporters" are being sent to Cardiff from Devonport, as the Admiralty wish to have further trials made with this apparatus, which was tried for the first time in the British Navy at last year's maneuvers, and was found to render the work of shifting coal from the collier to the war vessel much easier.

G. O. No. 453, Navy Department, July 25, publishes the following list of cable addresses: Secnav, Washington, D. C. (Secretary of Navy); Alusna, London, England (Naval Attaché, U. S. Legation, London); Alusna, Paris, France, Paris; Alusna, Rome, Italy, Rome; Bunav, Washington, D. C.; Buquip, Washington, D. C.; Bucon, Washington, D. C.; Bumel, Washington, D. C.; Busup, Washington, D. C.; Budocks, Washington, D. C.; Buord, Washington, D. C.; Navyard, Portsmouth, N. H.; Navyard, Boston, Mass.; Navyard, New York, N. Y.; Navyard, League Island, Pa.; Navyard, Washington, D. C.; Navyard, Norfolk, Va.; Navyard, Pensacola, Fla.; Navyard, Mare Island, Cal. (Commandants Navy Yards); Supna, Annapolis, Md.; Torpedista, Newport, R. I.; Navsta, Key West, Fla.; Navst, Sidney, Wash.; Navst, New London, Conn.; Navst, Port Royal, S. C.; Navst, Newport, R. I.; Navst, London, Eng.; Navpay, New York, N. Y.; Navpay, Norfolk, Va.; Navpay, Baltimore, Md.; Navpay, Boston, Mass.; Navpay, San Francisco, Cal.; Navpay, Philadelphia, Pa.; Navpay, Washington, D. C. (Navy Pay Offices). Officers sending telegrams will rigidly adhere to these addresses, and must not use unnecessary words in either the address or message. Commandants and other officers to whom telegrams may be addressed in accordance with the provisions of this order, will, immediately upon its receipt, cause the necessary registration to be made at the main offices of the telegraph and cable companies within the limits of their respective stations.

CRUISE OF THE COLUMBIA.

The cruiser Columbia is now in dry dock undergoing an inspection by Commo. T. M. Selfridge, Chief Engr. Edward Farmer and Naval Constr. F. T. Bowles. This inspection is believed to be preliminary to the appointment of a court of inquiry to fix the blame for the damage sustained by the vessel in a Southampton dry dock. The phenomenal run made by the Columbia on her passage across the Atlantic is well described by Capt. Sumner, commanding that vessel, in his official report to the Navy Department.

He says the run home from the Needles was made as directed by Department orders, except in regard to forced draught, and that the time from the Needles to Sandy Hook was 6 days 23 hours and 49 minutes. He gives daily details of the trip from the time of his departure from the Needles Friday, July 26, to his arrival at Sandy Hook. The quantity of coal on board at the time of departure was 1,811½ tons. The draught forward was 26 feet 3 inches and aft 25 feet 6 inches. Weather was fairly clear at the start, with thick fog at times in channel. With a smooth sea in the English Channel the ship made 18.19 knots. On Saturday the wind was northwest to north-northeast, with moderate sea. With all the battle hatches on the forecastle down considerable water came on board. The maximum roll was 19 to port and 17 to starboard. Steaming 17 to 19 knots, an allowance of 260 tons per day. At 12:10 A. M. Sunday a tube blew out in No. 6 connection of boiler F and the boiler was put out of use for seven hours. Sunday weather mostly clear and pleasant, smooth sea, with light wind from the south. Coal allowance increased to 225 tons per day.

Monday—Clear weather with light variable wind and smooth sea. Distance made, 462 miles.

Tuesday—Weather stormy up to 4 A. M.; ship very wet fore and aft; eased engines for a short time. Foggy night hours; sea moderate. Rain with polar current at 6 A. M. At 7 P. M. passed close to a large iceberg just on the northeast edge of the Grand Bank of Newfoundland. Floating near were some detached portions of the main berg, which appeared to show some 50 feet above water, and to have an area of about 150 by 300 feet, presenting the appearance of an enormous snow-bank afloat, the whole of it being perfectly white. It was steamed exactly in the course of the ship, and the vessel had to run off to pass it at a safe distance. Fortunately, the weather was clear at the time and the cruiser made the berg while yet some eight miles from it, her speed at the time being 20 knots per hour.

Wednesday—Fair weather for the most part, sea smooth and moderate. Nine hours of fog, heavy rain squall at 2:30 P. M. Distance made good, 455 miles. Coal consumed 24 hours, 230 tons. Leaky tube in top row, middle box No. 6 fire room, boiler E. It was plugged with wooden plug. Steam was sent through auxiliary main pipes. Other plugs were placed in leaky tubes. The vacuum was poor and getting poorer, and the main condensers appeared to be greasy.

Thursday—Fine, clear weather; smooth sea; distance made good, 453 miles; coal consumed last 24 hours, 230 tons. Picked up New York pilot to southward of Cape Sable, about 150 miles out from Sandy Hook.

Friday, Aug. 2—Clear, fine weather; smooth sea; misty outside; completed run on passing Sandy Hook Lightship at 8:50 this A. M., giving the ship 6 days 23 hours and 49 minutes from the Needles, an average hourly speed for the entire run of 18.41 knots, all of which was made under natural draught. The coal consumption since noon yesterday has been 221 tons; coal now on hand, 328 tons.

In closing the report Capt. Sumner says: "It was not deemed practicable to make the last 24 hours' run under forced draught, because of the unreliability of the boilers (we were blowing out tubes at 140 pounds pressure), the loose state of the engines from the long run, the great fatigue of the crew and, above all, the impracticability of getting a coal supply to the boilers with sufficient rapidity as the coal was located at this stage of the run."

"The run has involved excessive labor on the part of most of the ship's company, for we have had 12 volunteers from deck on duty in the fire room for the whole run, and 48 more men from deck have been employed below for some days past in supplying the lower bunkers with coal from the wing passages."

"The total coal consumed during the run was 1,474 tons 1,180 pounds."

"I feared that I was to be deprived of the valuable services of P. A. Engr. Bevington of our engineer force, as he met with a severe and painful accident just previous to

our departure from Southampton, which placed him on the sick list. He left the list, however, though still suffering severely from the effects of his accident, and took his watch and duty in the engine room all the way over."

OUR NAVY AHEAD.

Col. John A. Cockerill, in one of his bright letters to the New York "Herald," dated Tokio, Japan, July 11, 1895, draws comparisons between an entertainment given by the "ebony troupe of minstrels" of the British cruiser Undaunted and the minstrel troupe of the U. S. flagship Baltimore. Of the former he writes: Jokes of a pre-Noachian character were bandied about, and almanac humor which even that venerable jester, Joseph Miller, discarded in the later editions of his compendium of light British literature was dished up with the airiness of plum duff on Christmas Day. This "ebony troupe" gave negro dialect with an attempted Cape Cod nasal twang and dropped h's as freely as the trees of Arabia shed their medicinal gum.

Of the latter he says: There were no barnacles on the focal Baltimore boys. They actually had jokes that nobody ever heard before. They looked, acted and talked like negro minstrelsy. They had the assistance of the excellent orchestra from the ship, and some of the musical renditions would have done credit to upper Broadway.

The contrast between the two styles of minstrelsy was sharply demonstrated when the light and airy end man of the Baltimore turned to the interlocutor and said: "Of course, George, you know Admiral Carpenter?" "Oh, yes; I know him quite well; he is a very popular and admirable officer," "Jesse so," cried Mr. Bones. "I know him for a long time, and I knowed him when he was a mighty plain, pore man. Why I knowed him, sah, when he didn't hab no shirt to his back." Interlocutor: "Why, sir, you astonish me in saying that you knew our distinguished Admiral when he didn't have a shirt to his back! Pray, sir, when was that?" Mr. Bones: "Why, when he was taking a bath."

Fancy a British marine taking that sort of liberty in public with his lordly Admiral! It was not the freshness of this rough wit that provoked laughter, for there are brighter and newer buds from the intellectual hothouses; but the surroundings and the fact that members of Adm. Carpenter's staff were present made the jollity of the bold, burlesque talk highly amusing. Altogether the performance of the Baltimore's boys was most praiseworthy. The standard of our Navy is improving with the introduction of the new ships. All our officers agree to this. The Baltimore has a fine, well behaved crew—one which in point of character and intelligence is far above the average. In Yokohama, where ships of all nations gather, the contrast is plainly marked, and just now it is so much in favor of the Baltimore that all good Americans feel proud.

Concerning the celebration of the Fourth of July, Col. Cockerill says: At 3 o'clock P. M. the informal reception on board the Baltimore began. The ship's fleet of launches and boats carried the guests out, and Adm. Carpenter received everybody with his customary affability. The ship was bedecked with flowers and evergreens, and the sailors were all dressed in their whitest duck. Minister Dunn was among the early arrivals, and soon after him came the Governor and Japanese officials of the Prefecture. Adm. Beaumont and Buller paid their respects, and at least 400 visitors trod the decks during the afternoon. There was music and dancing, an improvised "cake walk" on the part of black and white sailors, and a cold collation for everybody.

WEST POINT.

Arrangements have been effected this summer by which the daily drills are all held in the morning with the exception, of course, of the practical instruction in astronomy. Company drills are begun at 7 A. M. After guard mounting occur artillery drills, etc. Thus the afternoon is left free, and is usually devoted to horseback riding, calling and not infrequently to napping.

Col. Ernst resumed the duties of Superintendent last week. Col. and Mrs. Clouse took their departure on Monday to the regret of all. The Colonel's new station will be at Chicago instead of Governor's Island. Maj. Davis is expected at the post about Aug. 19.

Maj. Spurgin has returned from a visit to his son, Lieut. D. G. Spurgin, 21st Inf., at Pittsburgh Barracks.

A delightful cadet picnic was given by Mrs. Eginton, sister of Lieut. Winn, on Thursday afternoon of last week from 4 o'clock until parade. The site selected was Fort Clinton. The guests were the following cadets and young ladies. Of the first class, Cadets Wade, Lewis, Shelton, Grubbs, Brookfield, Guignard, Salzman, Newell, Smith, F. G., Hood, McClure, Holbrook, Burnside, Tracy, Orton, Whitehead, Dallam, Hoffman; of the third class, Cadets Chambliss, Calvert, Bricker and Brown. Over forty were seated at a table prettily decorated and laden with good things, to which ample justice was done. The ladies present who ministered to the needs of the inner cadet and who found their duties so secure were the following: Mrs. Bruff, Mrs. Smith, mother of Cadet Smith; Mrs. Eginton, the Misses M. and J. Catlin, the Misses M. and B. Craney, Miss Bromwell, sister of Lieut. Brownell; Miss Eginton, Miss Warren, Miss Strong, Miss Smith, Miss Rittenhouse.

Lieut. S. C. Hazzard, 1st Art., who will shortly report for duty at the Academy, paid a flying visit to the post on Monday. A company of engineers from Willets Point will succeed the company of infantry now at target practice on the flats. Abundance of rain has caused the grass and foliage to assume an unusually fresh aspect for the season.

FORT BLISS, TEX.

Capt. William Wood has been detailed as recruiting officer and expects to leave in a short time for the East to report for duty.

Maj. Culver C. Sniffen, Paymr., visited the post last week and paid off the men.

Owing to heavy rains the Rio Grande has changed its channel. Land at this point and below here and at Fort Hancock has been under water partly. Eight years ago the water was so high that it became necessary to go about in small boats, though, fortunately, it did not last long.

Old Fort Bliss, familiar to Gen. Bliss, Col. Lazelle and many other old officers of the Army, is under water, and many of the walls have fallen in in consequence.

Gen. Zenas Bliss, commanding Department of Texas, accompanied by his aides, paid the post a visit last week on his annual tour of inspection.

There is very little going on these days worthy of note.

FORT RILEY, KAN.

An enjoyable party was given on Wednesday night by Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis, the occasion being the 15th anniversary of their marriage. A canvas had been stretched upon the lawn and the band was in readiness to play for "dancing on the green." Unfortunately for them and their guests, a drenching rain prevented the entertainment from being carried out according to the original plan, but the occasion was none the less enjoyable. The porch was prettily decorated with large Japanese lanterns, and the 1st Cav. orchestra rendered pleasing selections, the parlor being cleared for dancing. The storm did not prevent every one from having a delightful time, and from thinking that Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis lived up to their reputation of being charming entertainers. The following evening being moonlight, Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis proceeded to give the young people the dance which the rain of the previous evening prevented. The lawn was lighted with lanterns, and the usual dances were followed by a "Virginia reel," danced with gusto by the participants. Following this came a

"cake walk," prizes being given to the couple most accomplished in that line.

A hop was held on Friday night which was well attended. A hop supper was given by Maj. and Mrs. Rafferty for the 1st Cav. Those present were Maj. and Mrs. Viele, Lieut. and Mrs. McDonald, Lieut. and Mrs. Scott, Capt. and Mrs. Hein, Capt. and Mrs. Wainwright, Capt. and Mrs. Knox, Lieut. and Mrs. Folts, the Misses Miner and Knox, Lieuts. Anderson, Adams, Arnold and Whitman, Maj. and Mrs. Turritt, Capt. and Mrs. Vose, Capt. and Mrs. Taylor, Lieut. and Mrs. Fuller, Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis and Lieut. and Mrs. Rivera.

A hop supper was also given by Lieut. Landers in his bachelor quarters for his guest, Mr. Murphy. Those present were Maj. and Mrs. Randolph, Lieut. and Mrs. Schumm, Misses Streeter, of Junction City; Randolph, Howell, Polly Randolph, Barry, Vose, Taylor and Woolsey, Lieuts. Hearn and Leary, Messrs. Arnold, Vose, Grimes and Taylor, Dr. Poindexter and Dr. Quinton.

The monthly review and inspection was held on Pawnee Flats on Wednesday, and was witnessed by quite a number of garrison people who went out in carriages, in the wagonette and on horseback.

Lieut. L. M. Brett, 2d Cav., was a guest of Lieut. Michie, 2d Cav., last week. Mrs. F. W. Gerard, of Derby, Conn., left on Tuesday after a pleasant visit to Maj. and Mrs. Turritt. The Misses Padlock returned to Leavenworth on Tuesday, where they will stay for the remainder of the summer as the guests of Lieut. A. C. Mills, 1st Cav., and Mrs. Mills. Col. and Miss Carpenter returned Wednesday from a month spent in the mountains of Colorado. Miss Miner, sister of Mrs. Viele, arrived at Riley on Wednesday as the guest of Maj. and Mrs. Viele. Dr. and Mrs. Raymond are spending a few days in Topeka. Mr. Murphy, recently graduated from Yale, is a guest of Lieut. Landers. Lieut. Suplee returned last week from Leavenworth, where he was examined for his fitness for promotion.

A sad accident occurred last Wednesday when Mr. H. H. Hunter, brother of Capt. Hunter, 3d Cav., was drowned while bathing in the Republican River at Junction City. His body was embalmed and forwarded to his home.

FORT MONROE, VA.

The summer's artillery target practice for this year is over, and the troops for a few days are taking a rest. During the summer some very interesting practice has been indulged in, most notably that from the new 3.6-inch field breech-loading mortar, the 12-inch B. L. mortar and the 8-inch B. L. rifle. Brief as the practice has been it has demonstrated the superior accuracy and range of these new pieces of ordnance.

The batteries from Washington Barracks and Fort McHenry have had their practice and returned to their posts to await until next year when they will again come here. This year it is to be regretted that they could not witness the practice with the new ordnance.

Col. R. T. Frank is away in New York attending a meeting of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, and during his absence Maj. H. C. Hasbrouck, 4th Art., is the commandant.

Lieut. Willoughby Walke, 5th Art., has gone to Charlottesville, Va., where he will pursue a special course in chemistry during August and September. Lieut. G. L. Anderson, 4th Art., instructor in electricity and mines, has gone to Clear Lake, Cal., to enable him to pursue his labors of mapping out a course in electricity for the present class of student-officers. Lieut. W. B. Homer, 5th Art., instructor in steam and mechanism, has gone to his home, West Roxbury, Mass., for a month's leave.

The following officers of the post have been granted short leaves of absence and are now absent from the post: Lieuts. Hieu, 4th Art.; Chase, 2d Art.; W. C. Davis, 5th Art.; Skerrett, 5th Art.; Parker, 2d Art.; Blakely, 2d Art., and Hoffer, 3d Art.

Capt. J. M. E. Davis, 1st Art., left the post Aug. 7 on a month's leave, which he will spend at New London, N. H.

Work on our new sewer system is progressing slowly, and it is expected that by next spring it will be in running order. Work has again commenced on the new hotel, Hotel Chamberlin, and from appearances the building will soon be completed and opened for guests. Rumor has it that some of our great money magnates have taken hold of the company. We hope so, for the building as it now stands looks out of place, indeed.

The fine big cruiser Minneapolis has been anchored in the Roads for some days past taking on a lot of coal. Just now she looks anything but fine with the coal dust all over her. A short time, however, will elapse before she is as fine as the finest. The Hancock passed the fort Aug. 7, bound for the Navy Yard.

The Artillery School Baseball Club has been doing great work of late, beating every club she has come in contact with. Yesterday she defeated a strong club from Norfolk by the score of 27 to 6. We were in hopes the club from Washington Barracks could come down for a series of games, but fear now that this cannot be.

Col. J. R. Smith, Asst. Surg. Gen., is stopping at the Hygeia Hotel and is a constant visitor to the fort. There are quite a number of officers from distant posts just at this time at the hotel. Next week a complete list will be given of them. The post has been made a prison post, and the first prisoner from another post was received yesterday from Fort Myer, Va.

FORT MACKINAC.

The military reservation, buildings and lands of Mackinac Island National Park have, under act of Congress, been transferred to the State of Michigan and the detail of the 19th Inf. now at Fort Mackinac will shortly be withdrawn.

Naval experts will watch with considerable interest the record the Olympia makes on her voyage to China. She is in good condition for the run, having only recently come out of dock, and it is expected that she will show a fast pair of heels on this trip. She is expected to leave Mare Island in a day or two to join Rear Adm. Carpenter's station, of which she will become the flagship. She will go by way of Honolulu to Yokohama, Japan, and upon her arrival there will receive instructions from Adm. Carpenter designating a place where he can meet her with the Baltimore and transfer his flag from that ship. The suggestion has been made at the Navy Department that it would be interesting if her commander, Capt. Read, were give instructions to speed her, under natural draught, to Honolulu. Such a trial would be of as much interest, perhaps, as that which the Columbia has so successfully made, and would afford a comparison between the value of twin and triple screws. The Olympia recently won a great many friends in the Navy by her magnificent record of 19.4 knots made under natural draught during her inspection by a board appointed by the Department. The Columbia's average speed under forced draught for the entire time she was at sea during her run from the Needles to the Sandy Hook Lightship under natural draught was 18.41 knots per hour. It is not believed that the Olympia can maintain the speed she made during her inspection for several days at a time, but many of the officials at the Department would be glad to find out definitely what she can do under natural draught. Acting Secretary McAdoo says that the Department has issued no instructions for such a trial for the Olympia. In any event, however, the authorities will watch with keen interest the record she makes on her maiden voyage. It is expected at the Department that she will make the distance between San Francisco and Honolulu within six days, and will lower the record of men-of-war crossing the Pacific.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE NEW YORK NAVAL MILITIA.

The members of the New York Naval Militia have returned from their summer outing, bronzed and weather beaten, but full of practical experience and interesting stories of camp life. How they appeared while in camp is shown by the admirable illustrations accompanying this article, for which we are once more indebted to the "Illustrated American," New York, which publishes them in its issue of this week, Aug. 10.

The 150 men of the battalion started for home from Shelter Island Thursday, July 25. Owing to the sea created by a strong head wind the boats containing them parted company Thursday night after they left camp and came in one after another.

Comdr. Miller, who left the cutters Thursday, heard that the fleet had been scattered when he reached Port Jefferson. He telegraphed for the William A. Fletcher and cruised along the shore of Long Island looking out for the cutters, and picked up cutter No. 4. The Enmons, in command of Lieut. Comdr. Kent, having on board thirty members of the headquarters staff, and the baggage and equipments, reached New York at about 1 o'clock Saturday, July 27. Lieut. Comdr. Kent had also been keeping a sharp lookout on the way down for stray cutters. Lieut. Stayton, with the crew of cutter No. 13, pulled alongside the New Hampshire at a quarter past 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, July 28, having accomplished the one hundred miles of the direct course down Long Island Sound against southwesterly winds and tides in the quickest time ever made by a man-of-war cutter. His delay was due to the fact that he stopped en route at the Seawanhaka Club, Oyster Bay L. I., and visited the Vigilant at City Island. Comdr. Miller said: "This unusual trip is entirely due to Mr. Stayton's large experience during the last two years in navigating the waters of the Sound in this kind of a boat, he having with his crew made the complete circuit of Long Island in an open boat. Five of the boats were left at New Haven and two at Port Jefferson. They will be brought home some time before September, as was originally intended."

Mr. W. H. Smith of the first cutter's crew, Lieut. Forshaw, is quoted as saying: "I have been on all the cruises of the Naval Militia, and I think that this year's cruise has been the most successful of all. We have thoroughly enjoyed ourselves and learned a great deal besides. The cruise in the cutters I regard as one of the most valuable features, as it taught the men a great deal. We lived first rate all the time we were away. We scoured the country for food and found plenty of it. Of course, there are some who complain about hardships, and all that, but that sort of thing always happens. The majority of us are well satisfied."

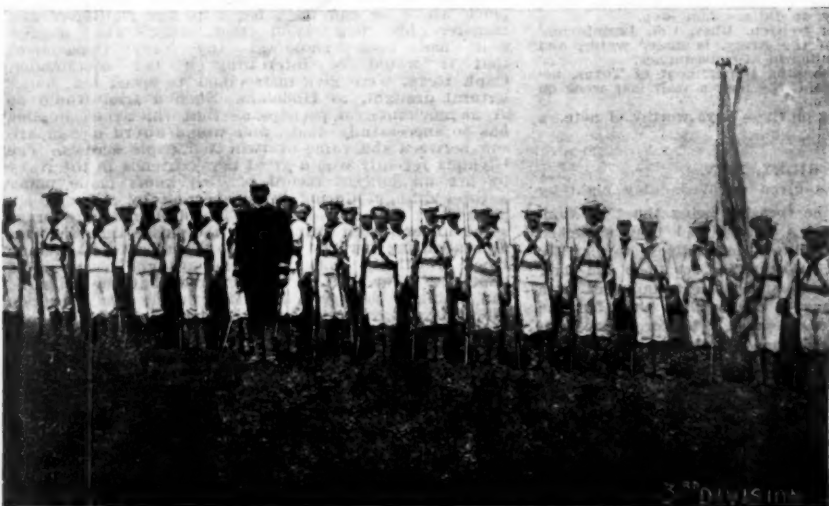
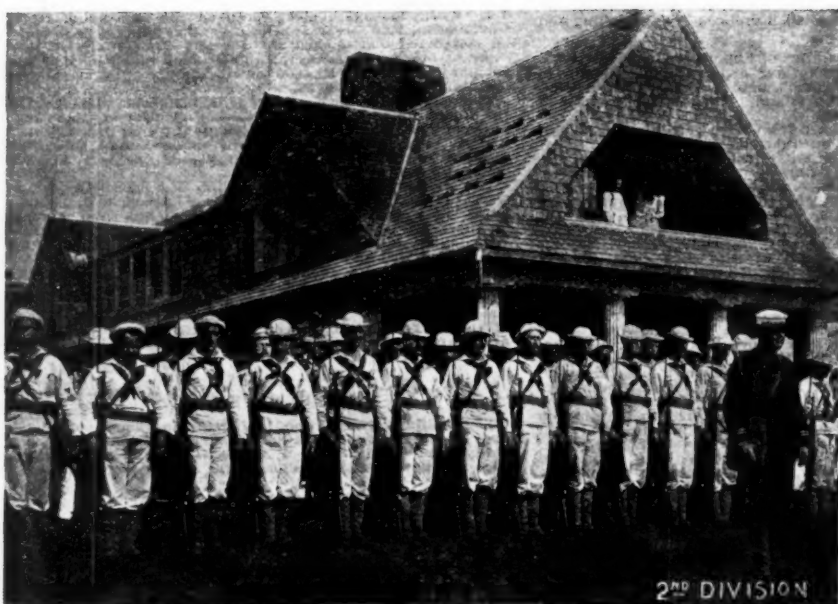
When the camp at Rocky Point on Shelter Island broke up, cutters were manned, together with one whaleboat, and the little fleet was taken in tow by the Cushing as far as a point opposite Cornfield Light. When the lines were cast off, the Cushing was saluted with three hearty cheers and a tiger, given with a will by the amateur tars, all standing in their boats, led by Comdr. Miller. Capt. Fletcher and the men of the Cushing responded.

What a fine-looking lot of Jackies Comdr. Miller has under his orders is shown by these illustrations, and he may well congratulate himself and them on the success of the summer drills of 1895. The men carried with them to camp a spirit of discipline, a zeal and alacrity in doing all that was demanded, which made the instruction they received most effective. The choice of a location for Camp McAlpin proved to be a wise one, and the weather was excellent.

CRUISE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS NAVAL MILITIA.

The sixth annual cruise of the Naval Brigade with the fall field day, so called, is over. The brigade (Capt. J. W. Weeks, commanding) marched to the Navy Yard at Charlestown on Monday morning, July 29, and immediately proceeded to the U. S. receiving ship Wabash and attempted to settle down. On account of lack of accommodation two divisions, viz., B of Boston, and E of Lynn, were sent down the harbor to Long Island in the evening and pitched camp in the dark. Ten tents were allowed each division, but only one mallet per division was furnished to drive tent pins, so rocks from the beach were improvised and a most uncomfortable camp established. No food was provided for the officers and no fires were lighted on account of lack of wood. Each division commander selected his own ground and the only guard established was to keep men in their tents where all hands were nearly devoured by mosquitoes. The Lieutenant Commander, who was supposed to be in command of the party, and the Assistant Surgeon slept aboard a steam yacht some hundred yards from shore. After two attempts of the signalmen connected with B Division to signal the Navy Yard with torches the attempt was abandoned, the failure being due to obstructions which prevented the stations seeing each other. At daybreak, after a sleepless night, tents were struck and everything taken to the boats, and the expedition in tow of the U. S. tug Iwawa returned to the yard in time for breakfast.

The officers of the brigade went aboard the U. S. S. Raleigh Monday P. M., and the divisions of the 1st Battalion Tuesday morning and afternoon. It was quite crowded, however, and so much time was consumed in getting on board and ashore that very little time could be given to drill. Meanwhile the 2d Battalion had drill about the yard. Wednesday the 2d Battalion were taken aboard the Raleigh



and sent outside for target practice with the 5-inch rapid-fire guns. The practice was exceedingly good and a credit to the brigade. The Springfield Division, Lieut. Dexter, made the most points. While the 2d Battn. were at target practice the 1st Battn. had boat drill and battalion drill.

Thursday was devoted to boat races and athletic games. The crews were so unevenly boated that the races were devoid of interest. A Division won race in the 1st Battn., E Division won race between crews from the 2d Battn., and B Division won team race handily. The mayor of Boston, Edwin N. Curtis, was tendered a review which was fairly creditable. The officers of the Raleigh were the guests of the brigade Wednesday evening at dinner, and Capt. Miller made a short speech in answer to the toast "The Raleigh," saying that he would like to come again and stay longer. The Raleigh left the harbor Thursday morning at daylight.

Friday morning teams of 10 men from each division proceeded to Walnut Hill for the annual rifle match. Ten shots per man, at a distance of 200 yards. The match was won by H Division, of Springfield. Friday afternoon the 2d Battn. in the boat race were rowed, E Division crew, of Lynn, winning the handsome silk boat flag. The review and dress parade Friday afternoon was witnessed by hundreds, and in the evening there was dancing on the Wabash during which refreshments were served.

Saturday the command returned to their respective stations and were dismissed.

The most practical military thing done by the brigade during the week was the building of a pontoon to the ship to save time in getting the men to and from the ship. The credit of the scheme was due to Engr. Fry, under whose direction it was constructed. The failure of the Navy Department to send the vessels promised disarranged the plan of work prepared, and no one seemed able to provide a substitute.

Lieut. Niblack, U. S. N., kindly gave his assistance to the officers of the brigade, and much that was accomplished was due to his suggestions and enterprise. Friday the Lieutenant gave the officers an idea of his plan for the future, and gave a most charitable criticism of the various shortcomings observed by him during the week.

Col. J. L. Carter, Asst. Insp. Gen. of the Governor's staff, was with the brigade during the week and gave much kindly advice to the officers on matters of customs and discipline. Fire quarters were held only once on the Wabash and not at all on the Raleigh. Most of the officers slept on the U. S. monitor Passaic, a most inconvenient arrangement. Every one was able and did see who were responsible for the shortcomings of the brigade in its work during the week, and the men are to be particularly congratulated on the enthusiastic manner with which they accomplished the work assigned them.

The thanks of the brigade are also due to Commo. Miller and to Capt. Kurtz, Lieut. Comdr. Delano and Lieut. Winder for their many kindnesses during the week.

NAVAL MILITIA.

GEORGIA.—Co. A, Naval Reserve Art., Naval Battn., G. V., located at Brunswick, and the only company of the Naval Battn. at present organized, has seen its first practice duty on board ship. The U. S. S. Amphitrite, Capt. W. C. Wise, U. S. N., anchored off the St. Simon's light at 6:30 P. M. July 23, and Lieut. Frank D. Aiken, commanding Co. A, N. R. A., N. B. G. V., steamed out to the monitor in the company's launch and reported his command as ready for duty. The Amphitrite, having to lay to have her boilers cleaned, was unable to take the Reserves to sea as had been expected, and it was arranged for the command to be taken aboard for drill and instruction morning and afternoon, returning to the city for dinner and at night. The company, 41 strong, assembled in its armory at 6:30 on the morning of the 24th and marched down to the Cumberland wharf, where they embarked on the ship's boats and were soon on board and the instruction begun. The company was divided into gun crews of four men, each under one of the Amphitrite's cadets as instructor, and target practice with the light ordnance of the ship was had at a range of 500 yards. Each man was given one shot, Gunner's Mate Ken non proving the best shot, being the only man to make a bull's-eye. The afternoon was spent in instruction in signaling with the flag lights, rockets, whistle blasts and the "wigwag." The company has never been armed or equipped and on Thursday had its first instruction in the use of the Navy rifle, after which the balance of the day was spent in target practice with that arm. On Friday the men were divided into two divisions and taken into the forward and aft turrets, and there instructed in manning the turrets and in loading, aiming and firing the big 10-inch guns; in the afternoon the men were instructed in the single-stick exercise and fencing. Saturday morning the men were divided into gun crews of eight men each and drilled at the 4-inch guns. That afternoon they were drilled in handling the boats, and in this showed that they were practical seamen, most of them having had some experience in handling small craft in the bay and about the pleasure resorts off the coast from Brunswick. Sunday morning the company again went aboard and after divine service, Rev. D. W. Winn, of Brunswick, officiating, the monitor at 11 o'clock weighed anchor and got under way toward the sea. The Reserves fell to taking in the big awning, and with a little guiding assistance from the regulars, did the work in thoroughly ship-shape order and hustled the big roll of canvas below decks like real sailors. The company left the monitor in the afternoon at the sea buoys and got aboard the tug Passaic to return to the city. The Amphitrite's company were mustered amidsthips and the Reserves on the deck of the tug; cheers were given and returned, and the first drill of the Georgia Naval Reserve on a man-of-war was over. For the facts of the above the writer is indebted to Ensign C. L. Elliott, of the Reserve, and to the Brunswick "Times-Advertiser." That paper, in speaking of the visit of the monitor, says: "One thing is certain, and that is, the experience of the Reserves in their first annual drill will have the effect of materially swelling the ranks of Co. A, and will probably be the means of promoting the organization of another company in Brunswick. It now remains for other cities along the Georgia coast to organize Naval Reserve companies and bring the Naval Militia of the State of Georgia up to the standard of that of the States to the northward."

THE NEW YORK STATE CAMP.
22d Regt. and 69th Battn.

The sixth week at the camp of instruction, commencing Saturday, July 27, was occupied by the 22d Regt. and the 69th Battn., both of New York City. The incoming troops, like all those who entered and departed on previous Saturdays, were drenched to the skin by a heavy fall of rain that visits camp regularly each Saturday shortly after 2 o'clock, only missing it last Saturday. The regiment arrived on a special train of twelve cars at Ron Hook at 2:20 P. M., the 69th Battn. arriving at 3 o'clock; both entered camp amid a pouring rain. The 74th Regt. of Buffalo, and the 8th Battn. were drawn up in line to receive the incoming troops, and immediately after took up their departures for home. Capt. William J. Maidhof, of Co. B, was the first officer of the day, with Lieuts. Walter S. Bennett, Co. F, and Frank M. Anderson as officers of the guard, all of the regiment.

The first evening parade had to be abandoned immediately after adjutant's call sounded, on account of another heavy fall of rain. Sunday was a perfect day. The first guard mount of this week's tour was a model one, and, in fact, the best that has ever taken place at camp. The 22d are noted for their excellent guard mounts and perfect sentry duty. The entire detail was furnished by the 22d Regt., with Capt. N. B. Thurston, of Co. E, as officer of the day, and Lieuts. Clement F. Kross, Co. B, and Charles F. Abbott, Co. K. The best men were picked out for this special guard, and a fine body they proved to be. The entire ceremony was perfect, and was witnessed by nearly all the members of the regiment and 69th Battn. Never did sentries walk their posts like they did on this date, no slippish manner, but with a firm, steady tread.

The exact number in camp according to the first day's report was as follows:

69th Battn.			
Present.		Absent.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Field and Staff.....	5	4	1
Co. A	3	48	22
Co. B	1	45	8
Co. C	2	49	1
Co. D	3	51	24
Co. E	2	50	8
Co. F	1	41	6
Co. G	2	47	11
Co. H	3	57	12
Co. I			
Co. K			
Total	22	394	106

22d Regt.			
Present.		Absent.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Field and Staff.....	7	11	1
Co. A	3	55	1
Co. B	3	44	4
Co. C	3	62	4
Co. D	3	47	4
Co. E	3	193	4
Co. F	3	73	8
Co. G	3	45	12
Co. H	3	45	4
Co. I	3	65	4
Co. J	3	44	5
Co. K	3	45	5
Total	36	587	58

The first evening parade took place on Sunday night, and was taken by Lieut. Col. King. The regiment paraded with its white dress coats and new dark blue trousers, while the 69th Battn. wore its full State service uniform. Capt. M. J. Spellman, of Co. G, was the acting Major. The formation was ten and eight commands of 16 files, respectively. It was the largest parade seen in camp this year. The formation was in line and was formed promptly, the battalion creating a surprise by its splendid appearance. All went well until Col. King put the men through the manual of arms, which some of the companies of the battalion either executed raggedly or not at all, but it was not their fault for the reason that the Colonel's commands could not be heard, and there was too much talking by the great crowd of spectators on the bluff back of the battalion, otherwise the parade was good. In the passing of review by the companies the alignments were good throughout, but the distances between companies were only fair.

On Monday morning the 69th Battn. mounted guard alone, all the officers and men being from the battalion, as well as the field music and drum major. The details were brought on the line very creditably, but some of the supernumeraries as well as several of the non-commissioned officers did not know where their proper places were and had to be posted by Col. Butt, the instructor of guard duty. The officer of the guard went to the left of his junior instead of his right. With these few exceptions the ceremony was good. For this day Capt. Desmond, of Co. D, was officer of the day, with Lieuts. McCarty and Pentony as officers of the guard.

The entire guard duty during the week by the 22d Regt. has been something extra fine, the equal of which has never been witnessed in camp before, there being a snap about bringing the details on the line that the entire ceremony was a pleasure to witness. The patrolling of their posts by the sentries was perfect. The 22d is noted for its excellent guard duty.

The drills of the regiment in closed order as well as in the extended order were as nearly perfect as possible, and little was there to correct by the instructor of drills. Other organizations who came to camp would excel in some particular branch of the duty that was required of them, but not so with the 22d, they were good in all the various drills and duties. The drill cards call for three days' work in the closed order for battalions, but owing to their quickness and correctness they accomplished three days' work in two; therefore on Wednesday morning Col. Camp had a very thorough and fine regimental drill, which pleased the instructor and State officials highly. In the extended order the officers as well as the non-commissioned officers clearly showed that they had been thoroughly instructed and posted in their various duties, which made the same plain sailing. The evening parades were among the best in camp, the only flaw being occasional lack of proper distances between companies while passing in review. At the conclusion of the parade the regimental sergeant major took command for the review. According to the report of Maj. Lee, the camp in-

spector, the discipline and cleanliness of the camp has been perfect. But the greatest surprise of the season was the excellent showing of the 69th Battn. They came to camp prepared to do good work and to make a reputation. From the beginning they worked hard and showed a willingness to learn; the non-commissioned officers were attentive to their duties, and personally saw to it that the men under them did theirs. Col. George Moore Smith, the present commander, deserves great credit for bringing the battalion up to so excellent a standard, and the unity and harmony that now exist between all the officers, for factions and cliques are now a thing of the past in the 69th. A great future is now predicted for the gallant and famous old organization. Adj. John McClinton has worked hard to have his guard details perform their duty correctly, and so persistent has he been in this, that little fault is there to be found by Col. Butt, the guard instructor. The challenging of the sentries by night is also very creditably done. In the daytime the enlisted men salute and recognize all officers properly. The drills by sections and platoons as well as companies have given great satisfaction, and those in closed order also show that the men have worked hard during the past drill season.

Co. D, Capt. Desmond, in particular have made a brilliant record for themselves, as the officers have labored constantly with the men and have them under good control. Co. E, Capt. J. E. O'Brien, one of the latest companies that has been mustered in, has also accomplished much and made good improvement while in camp. The battalion parade has each evening been a credit to itself. One thing that the battalion executes rather poorly is the "turns," which the members execute more like the old-time wheels.

On Saturday morning Col. Smith was elected Colonel of the 69th; this once again practically restores it to a full-fledged regiment. He received the practically unanimous vote of all the officers. One incorrigible, however, dropped in blank. It took considerable persuasion on the part of the officers to induce Col. Smith to accept the command of the 69th, but upon seeing the excellent work it was doing at State Camp, he was pleased to accept the trust and honor.

On Wednesday afternoon Maj. and Surg. Beach was presented with a handsome gold watch in honor of the high esteem he is held in by his brother officers.

Capt. Thurston being relieved from the position of guard instructor, on account of taking command of his company, Lieut. Col. McCroskey Butt, of the 12th Regt., was detailed in his place.

There are several enlisted men who are detailed to headquarters, who deserve special mention for the very excellent manner in which they attend to their various duties. The following is a complete list: Sergt. Maj. A. I. Roberts, 71st Regt.; 1st Sergt. E. V. Howard, 23d Regt.; Q. M. Sergt. 3d Bat.; Sergt. W. H. Burton, Jr., 10th Battn.; Corp. E. L. Muller, 3d Signal Corps; Corp. J. E. McGee, 1st Bat.; Trumpeter J. H. Allen, 2d Bat.; Trumpeter L. T. Mitchell, 3d Bat.; Pvt. F. Loughran, 10th Battn., and Pvt. F. A. McNeely, 10th Battn.

In concluding our remarks in reference to the 22d Regt. and 69th Battn., it is but justice to both organizations to say that the last week in camp of infantry troops was the best of the entire season in all-around military work; the weather being cool and pleasant made the same very agreeable. The closing drills of the week, both in the extended order and closed order, were so well executed and so nearly perfect that they attracted unusual close attention from the U. S. officers detailed to camp as well as the drill instructors.

On Friday night Maj. Bartlett, of the 22d Regt., was a guest at a complimentary dinner given by the headquarters people. The review which was given to Gen. McAlpin by the regiment and the battalion was about the best that has been seen at camp during the entire season, and both organizations paraded with full ranks; the marching in review as well as the parade that followed was perfect.

The 69th Battn. has made a splendid record at camp in drills and discipline, and this year's tour will long be remembered by the men, for nothing but praise for the organization that succeeded in impressing every one with the faith that the old 69th with its factional fights was now a thing of the past, and that only a bright future lay before this old and honored body of citizen soldiery.

A handsome silver tobacco box was presented to Col. Story by the members of the 22d, Maj. Bartlett making the presentation.

Capt. W. J. Maidhof, of Co. B, 22d Regt., denies emphatically the rumor that he has any intention of resigning. He has served 20 years and expects to serve again as long.

The 3d Bat. from Brooklyn has been doing duty at State Camp during the past six weeks in details of 16 men per week. The members by their earnest work and close attention to duty made warm friends of the officers of the posts and the visiting organizations. The men all proved to be a steady and an industrious lot of young Guardsmen, who set a fine example to the infantrymen in camp at all times. 1st Sergt. Matlock and Sergt. Muller proved themselves thorough and competent non-commissioned officers, and at all times held the men under them well in hand and put them through a course of drills that received the highest praise and mention from Maj. Burbank, U. S. A., who is an old artillery officer and fully appreciated their work. The 3d Bat. boys return to Brooklyn with a brilliant record, and one that is hard to equal.

IOWA.

Capt. Charles A. Dempsey, 2d Inf., U. S. A., has been detailed for duty with the Iowa National Guard at the encampments of the 1st and 2d Brigades at Centerville and Waverly, Ia., this month. The Commander-in-Chief, Gov. Jackson, reviewed the 1st Brigade at Centerville Aug. 7, and will review the 2d Brigade at Waverly Aug. 21. The companies of the 2d and 3d Regts., 1st Brigade, Brig. Gen. H. H. Wright, were ordered to leave for Centerville Aug. 3 returning Aug. 10. The 1st and 4th Regts., 2d Brigade, Brig. Gen. James Rule, will assemble at Waverly Aug. 17, returning Aug. 24. No substitutes will be taken to camp, or recruits of less than 30 days' service. G. O. No. 20, July 2, provides as follows: The ration for the Iowa National Guard shall be that of the regular Army (Par. 1367, A. R., 1889) except beef, of which 1 pound and 6 ounces will be issued, and the addition of 1 pound of vegetables. Necessary extra issues in excess of savings will be charged at one-half contract price, and will be made on separate ration

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NEW MANUAL OF ARMS.

We have, in concert with Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., issued the order adopting a new Manual of Arms for the Army in a small pamphlet, uniform with the Drill Regulations. The new manual is to be substituted for the manual of arms in the Drill Regulations, paragraphs 49 to 150, pages 25 to 54. The position of carry arms and commands for coming to or from the same will be omitted from other parts of the regulations wherever occurring, and there are numerous other changes. These and the changes in the manual of guard duty are shown in the pamphlet we publish. It will be sent by mail prepaid for 10 cents on application to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Bennett Building, New York City.

returns. Savings will be credited at contract price, and money value paid to organization making the saving on the pay rolls. When troops are ordered for duty in aid of the civil authorities, company commanders will supply themselves with bacon, hard bread, coffee and sugar. An arrangement should be made with dealers to get these articles at any time, day or night. Upon arriving at the point for duty, commanders will provide such other articles of the ration, with due regard for economy, as shall make their men comfortable in every particular.

MICHIGAN.

All the armories throughout the State presented a very busy appearance last week, making preparations for camp at Island Lake. A large attendance was anticipated, as most companies are stronger numerically than last year. The custom of detaching men to "prepare camp in advance" has been abolished and the pitching of tents, filling of bed sacks, etc., will be done by the Q. M. Department. Such action has caused a great deal of comment, many thinking that the militiamen of this State should follow the custom prevailing in other States and be taught to do these duties themselves, while, on the other hand, the brigade officers claim that as camp only lasts one week, there is no time for such instruction which, if provided, would be done at the expense of other more necessary duties. The various companies left the stations so as to arrive at camp before sunset Aug. 6, whereas camp was not officially opened until Aug. 7.

General examinations will be held at the encampment of 1895 for the purpose of creating a class in each company from which officers may, in future, be chosen. Officers and enlisted men of companies who may desire to do so may present themselves for examination for the grades of Captain, 1st Lieutenant and 2d Lieutenant. Certificates showing grade for which applicant has passed (and giving name) will be at once issued to commanding officers of companies; such certificate must be filed for future reference. Any person elected to above grades whose name does not appear on such certificate will be compelled to wait the convenience of the Inspector General or the examining board before receiving his examination and commission. This examination is intended not only to select men qualified for officers, but also to test generally military knowledge and characteristics irrespective of the question of promotion. Comparatively few have signified their intention of taking advantage of this opportunity as yet, but no doubt a few days of camp life will arouse ambition in some of the more enthusiastic.

The following changes have taken place in the 4th Inf.: Capt. Thomas H. Reynolds to be Maj. 2d Batt., vice Borgman, resigned; Lieut. Paul E. Moffat to be Capt. Co. E, vice Reynolds, promoted; Lieut. Cassius C. Fisk to be 1st Lieut., vice Moffat, promoted, and Sergt. August Sink to be 2d Lieut., vice Fisk, promoted.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The 2d Brigade of the Pennsylvania National Guard is in camp this week and we reserve our report of it until next week. The 2d Brigade, Brig. Gen. John P. S. Gobin, was in camp at Mt. Gretna during the week ending July 27. The 42 companies of the 4th, 8th, 9th, 12th and 13th Regts. had all arrived by 8 A. M. July 29. The Governor's Troop arrived at 3:30 P. M., leaving Harrisburg at 6 o'clock. The first companies to arrive were those in the 4th and 8th Regts., coming from York, Carlisle and Chambersburg, and the City Grays of Harrisburg. Not more than 40 men and officers were absent.

After resting over Sunday the 4th Regt. and the Governor's Troop engaged in a sham battle on Monday, July 22. The regiment numbers 800 men and the troop had only 65 men, and they were driven back after some effort. The afternoon was devoted to drills by regiment and brigade. The examining board, consisting of Brig. Gen. Gobin and all the Colonels of the brigade, held a meeting and examined 25 officers who have been elected or promoted recently.

Inspections, drill and dress parades occupied Tuesday. Gen. Hastings and his party, who came on from Camp Decatur, arriving at 11 o'clock Tuesday night, were delighted with all they saw. The morning report, July 25, showed 2,600 men for duty, with 24 sick and 30 absent. Dr. Eggle, Brigade Surgeon, stated that the health of the camp remains in excellent condition. Maj. Gen. Snowden reviewed the brigade and expressed his satisfaction with the fine display it made.

July 26 was Governor's Day. About 5,000 visitors were on the grounds, some of Lebanon's industries having suspended operations for the day to give the men a chance to see the brigade in camp. The morning hours were taken up by drills, the work being light, however. In the afternoon there was another drill and at 5 o'clock Gov. Hastings and his staff reviewed the troops. This was followed at 6:30 by a parade, the last of this encampment.

Col. H. A. Shepton, 6th Regt., has been detailed to the command of the camp of teams from the National Guard who will shoot at the State range at Mt. Gretna during the week beginning Aug. 26.

TENNESSEE.

The chief event of interest among the Tennessee Militia is the court martial of Capt. F. K. Deffrey, of the Neely Zouaves, who is charged by his commanding officer, Col. I. F. Peters, 2d Regt., N. G. S. T., with insubordination. The court to try him was composed as follows: Keller Anderson, Lieut. Col. 2d Inf.; W. H. Kyle, Capt. 2d Inf.; Guy F. Patterson, Capt. 2d Inf.; and T. F. Henderson, Capt. 2d Inf.; Maj. E. F. Adams, J. A. All of these, except Judge Adv. Adams, Lieut. Col. Anderson and Capt. W. H. Kyle, are on the staff of Col. I. F. Peters, 2d Regt., who preferred the charges. The proceedings of the court were stopped by an injunction which will, if made permanent, put a stop to future proceedings for the punishment of officers violating the military code. Capt. Deffrey pleads that he is not amenable to trial, as under the Constitution of Tennessee, Art. I, Sec. 26, "no citizen of this State, except such as are employed in the Army of the United States or the Militia in active service, shall be subjected to punishment under the martial or military law."

He holds that at the time of committing the offense alleged he did not belong to the Militia in active service. Under the State Constitution the Militia can only be called into service by the Governor in case of rebellion or invasion, and then only when the General Assembly shall declare by

law that the public safety requires it. This plea was made before the court martial and was overruled. The proceedings for the injunction were ex parte, and it is believed that the injunction will be dissolved when the attention of the court is called to the facts and to the law of the State providing for courts martial.

PRACTICE MARCHES OF NEW YORK TROOPS.

The 13th Provisional Battn. of Troy, N. Y., went into camp at Averill Park, Sand Lake, N. Y., on July 23. On the march from Troy a sham attack was made on the town of West Sand Lake, which promptly yielded. The next day the 12th Co. was detailed for outpost duty, and another detail attended to the raising of a flagpole. Many visitors flooded the camp from Troy and the vicinity. July 25 a sham battle took place. An attacking party approached the camp from the hills near it about 4 P. M., and the battle commenced with volley firing. The camp, warned of the enemy's approach, defended itself ably, but the day was finally won by the besiegers. The death of an ex-member of the battalion, George H. Brownell, who was in the last stage of consumption and had been staying at Sand Lake, occurred the afternoon of this day. The funeral was attended by an escort from the battalion. The next day camp was moved to Poestenkill, and a sham attack was made on that village, which was soon captured. On the 27th the battalion returned to Troy and were warmly welcomed. The trip was most successful, and the men were congratulated on their trip. This is the first of the practice marches ordered by headquarters. The men report that they prefer such a march to work at the State Camp. They readily adapted themselves to the situation, looking after their own meals during the march and finding enjoyment in their rude life. The march is generally conceded to have been a grand success. The men behaved admirably, were enthusiastically received everywhere and their departure was followed by expressions of regret. The farmers who dreaded their coming were loud in their praises of the conduct of the men.

The second of the practice marches is that of the 65th Regt. of Buffalo, Col. Samuel Welch, Jr., from which they return by train on Saturday, Aug. 10. A canvass among the men of the 65th showed that a fraction over 90 per cent. preferred the practice march to a tour at the camp of instruction. The regiment took a train to Hamburg. From there it marched to Boston, Glenwood, Holland, South Wales and to East Aurora on different days, the march in all covering a distance of 33 miles. The marches varied from five to eight miles a day, and the duty embraced advance, rear and outpost guards and evolutions in extended order, illustrating an attack and defense of positions. The men paraded in field uniform and equipment. Blankets were transported in company wagons. There were 70 horses to look after, three baggage wagons, two ambulances and a wagon for each company. The regiment remained at Boston until about noon of Wednesday, whence it marched to Glenwood and encamped there the same evening. Thursday was spent at Holland, Friday at South Wales, and Saturday at East Aurora, the start for the return trip to Buffalo being made from the latter place on Saturday. Col. Welch, in a communication to the members of the regiment, says that he expects that the men will appreciate the compliment conveyed by the selection of the 65th for the practice march. "It must be remembered," says Col. Welch, "that the regiment has a reputation both to maintain and to make; that its honor is in the individual keeping of each of its members, and that the duty must be performed in such manner as to merit the commendation of our superior officers and the people of the State."

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co., of Massachusetts, has been granted permission by the British Government to visit England duly armed and equipped as a military body in 1896.

The drill hall of the new armory of the 14th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., has been fitted with 30 of I. P. Frink's celebrated reflectors. Each reflector is fitted with 50 gas burners, making a total of 1,500 points of light when all are lit. The gas jets aided by the Frink reflector will light up the drill floor brilliantly.

Robert Taylor Varnum has been appointed Assistant Paymaster General, with the rank of Major, in place of Col. E. L. Judson, who resigned after 10 years' service. Mr. Varnum is a lawyer, and was formerly a member of Co. K, 7th Regt. He is unmarried and is 30 years old. His brother, James M. Varnum, is Paymaster General.

The Capital City Guard of Atlanta, Ga., intend marching from Atlanta to Chattanooga, Tenn., a distance of 150 miles, to attend the dedication of the National Park on the battlefield of Chickamauga, which occurs in September. The command will go 50 strong, fully equipped in regulation campaign order, with tents, wagons and other essentials, and will provide its own subsistence and do its own cooking.

"Town Topics" publishes an excellent full-length colored portrait of Col. Daniel Appleton, and says of it: "The tall and stately gentleman in martial garb that lends himself to portraiture in our issue of the week has passed down Fifth Ave. in all the military parades that have occurred in recent years, and should by this time be a familiar spectacle to several million people. The 'Colonel of the 7th' commands the best marching regiment in the N. G. S. N. Y., and lends a personal distinction to its even columns as he heads it on a proud and curveting steed. It is a great thing to wear a uniform in America, and among all the uniforms perhaps, none is more beautiful and worthy than that which adorns the graceful form of the gallant 'Colonel of the 7th.'"

After many changes and unofficial announcements the date for the removal of the 14th Regt. from the old armory, corner of North Portland avenue and Auburn place, to the handsome new building on Eighth avenue, between 14th and 15th streets, was finally decided upon at a meeting of the officers held at the armory on Monday evening last. The removal will be made on Aug. 31, but the ceremonies attending the transfer will be informal, and the public celebration of the event will be deferred until the opening of the proposed fair. It is expected that Brig. Gen. McLeer, commanding the 2d Brigade, will be present and make a few remarks. The new armory, how-

ever, will not be formally turned over to the regiment until later.

"OLD GLORY."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal: There was a Union man in Nashville who stood resolutely for the old flag—Stephen Driver—who before the war was a sea captain, sailing from Salem, in Massachusetts, foreign lands. Once, when in a foreign port, he rendered important service to the place, and the people presented him with a beautiful flag. A priest pronounced a blessing upon it as it rose to the mast-head of his ship, and he made a solemn promise to ever defend it, with his life if need be. He had made Nashville his home. He opposed secession. When the war began he was obliged to secrete the flag. He sewed it into a quilt, and every night slept beneath it. He named it "Old Glory." Many times the Confederate soldiers searched his house to find it, "I shall yet raise it above the State House," he said to them. They threatened him with death, and he bade them do their worst. His hour of triumph came when the troops under Buell entered Nashville. He told the soldiers the story of "Old Glory," brought it out, went with them to the roof of the State House, and flung it to the breeze with the men in blue swinging their caps and shouting their hurrahs.

DRUM BEAT OF THE NATION.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OVERTON asks when there will be a vacancy at West Point for the 1st Congressional District of New York. Answer.—In 1897.

C. F. W. asks: Is a non-commissioned officer detailed as prison guard exempted from guard and fatigue duty? Answer.—Yes, as a rule.

A. J. R. asks: Are there any vacancies for plumbers in the Navy at present, and if so at what naval rendezvous can a man enlist? Answer.—There are no vacancies for plumbers.

H. R. F.—Lieut. George E. Houle, 3d Inf., stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn., was born in Canada and was appointed to West Point from Massachusetts. He may be of French descent.

S.—The officers of the U. S. Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., are Gen. D. S. Stanley, governor; Capt. D. A. Irwin, deputy governor; Lieut. Col. W. H. Forwood, surgeon, and Capt. R. C. Parker, secretary and treasurer. All belong to the Army.

L. F. E.—The fact that you are married is a fatal legal bar against your securing a commission from the ranks of the Army. Unmarried soldiers alone, under 30 years of age, are authorized to compete, under the act of Congress approved July 30, 1892.

J. W. asks: (1) Are the mates in the U. S. Navy entitled to wear the uniform of an officer or warrant officer? (2) Are they entitled to a salute from a country on post? (3) Are they classed as officers or petty officers? Answer.—(1) They wear a uniform provided for them. (2) Yes. (3) Petty officers.

D. H. C. asks if any appointments are available for Annapolis from New Jersey before November, 1896, particularly West Jersey. Answer.—There is no vacancy at present in any of the New Jersey districts. If you will name the district you are interested in we will tell you when a vacancy will occur.

J. S.—The service chevron is worn by all enlisted men who have served faithfully for one term of enlistment, be it three or five years (see par. 1803, Army Regulations). The "service in war" chevron is a different thing. But as to how both shall be worn, by those entitled to wear them, see pars. 1803, 1804, 1805, Army Regulations. They do not of themselves carry increased pay, although the service chevron generally indicates that the soldier is in receipt of additional pay for continuous service.

F. H.: I am 5 feet 6 inches high, weigh 150 pounds, am 22 years old and physically sound, with the exception of a slight deafness in my left ear, which, however, causes me no inconvenience and passes unnoticed. Do you think I would stand any chance of enlisting in the U. S. Navy, considering now that men are so hard to obtain for that service, or must one be physically perfect? Answer.—You must submit yourself to the recruiting officer on board the Vermont at the New York Navy Yard and he will decide. The fact that men are needed will not lessen the rigor of the examination.

GUARD.—The statute of limitations referred to in number of Aug. 3, is the act of Congress approved April 11, 1890, which enacts that the 103d Article of the Rules and Articles of War be amended by adding thereto the following words: "No person shall be tried or punished by a court martial for desertion in time of peace and not in the face of an enemy, committed more than two years before the arraignment of such person for such offense, unless he shall meanwhile have absented himself from the United States, in which case the time of his absence shall be excluded in computing the period of limitation: Provided, That said limitation shall not begin until the end of the term for which said person was mustered into the service." Every deserter at large is not entitled to a "deserter's release."

E. D. F. asks: (1) Suppose a regiment under command of its Colonel passes a guard. Does the guard stand at present arms till the whole regiment has passed? (2) Can you give me the full particulars in regard to the proposed plan of adopting military instruction in the public schools, also the names of the gentlemen who have charge of the schools of California? (3) Is there any truth in the rumor that Fort Mason (Black Point as some call it) is to be abandoned as a military post, and if so what course should California adopt in order to secure the fort as a military training ground for the troops of the National Guard situated in San Francisco? Answer.—(1) Par. 255, Manual of Guard Duty, answers this question. The salute is given to the "parties commanded by commissioned officers." The "present" is ordered as the regiment approaches the flank of the guard and continues until the left of the regiment has passed. (2) Write to Gen. George W. Wingate, 20 Nassau street, New York. The matter is in his charge. (3) It is probable that one of the results of the recent visit of the Lieutenant General to the Pacific coast will be the abandonment as a gar-

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garrison post at Fort Mason. If it be decided to withdraw the garrison an application to the Secretary of War for permission to use the post as a training ground for State troops could be made. If the withdrawal of troops be decided upon, the notice of the fact will appear in the "Army and Navy Journal."

THE GHOSTS THAT RIDE WITH OUSTER.

I was with Reno, fightin' hard an' pressed on ev'ry side, Till Terry came, an' then we learned how Custer's men had died; An' hastenin' down we saw 'em dead—wide eyes an' faces gray, An' the red scene will haunt me, sure, until my dyin' day. But you ken see no ghosts, not you!—you hed no comrade thar, While I hed Clark o' C Troop, little Joe, with sunny hair, An' girlish face, an' eyes an' lips aye full o' smiles an' thanks, An' I found him near by Custer whar he dropped down in the ranks.

The place is thick with dusky shapes an' visions all around, With gun smoke trailin' up the hills, dark splashes on the ground, An' airy mutterin's in the wind, an' voices like as not O' those who ride by Custer's side about the bloody spot.

An' on they march, each wind-shod troop, the purple midnight thru, Now at a walk, now at a trot, like passin' in review, With sabers drawn an' misty banners wavin' over all, An' moanin' up'ard to the stars a desolate bugle-call.

The phantom sounds o' battle float along the peopled air, Muffled commands, an' shoutin', an' a desperate, distant cheer, An' shudderin' steeds, an' sabers gleams, an' pistol echoes too, An'—God ha' mercy!—down'ard rains a ghastly, crimson dew.

When lightning spreads, o' summer nights, its pennons on the breeze, When Winter's icy squadrons clatter thru the quakin' trees, But most o' all in June—in June, when the blood-red roses blow, The troopers ride by Custer's side whar the Big Horn waters flow.

—WILLIAM STOKES.

The California Commandery of the Loyal Legion in recent obituary notices of Lieut. Col. James Henton, 23d Inf., and of Maj. W. C. Rawolle, 2d Cav., recounts the distinguished services of these officers, and says: "Companion Henton was in every respect 'one of the old army,' a thorough officer, and a gentleman of the old school; those who have served with him will never forget his courteous disposition and honorable character. We mourn the death of our Companion. We express our regret to his regiment at the loss they have sustained, but especially do we sympathize with his widow, daughter and son in their great bereavement. Though born a foreigner, Captain Rawolle was a thorough American, and he served his adopted country faithfully and well for nearly a third of a century. Worn out by the fatigue and exposure of his long career as a soldier on the frontier, he has been suddenly taken from us before he had completed the allotted term of years. To the members of his family, so sadly bereaved, we extend the sympathy of soldiers and companions."

The annual encampment of the 2d Inf., O. N. G., will be held at Tiffin, O., from Aug 12 to 17, both days inclusive.

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BORN.

LEWIS.—At Greencastle, Ind., July 22, 1895, to the wife of Lieut. E. M. Lewis, 20th Inf., a daughter.

MARRIED.

CARRY—PALMER.—At Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 1, 1895, Lieut. Edward C. Carey, 16th Inf., son of Col. A. B. Carey, U. S. A., to Miss Ruth Palmer, daughter of Capt. George H. Palmer, 16th Inf.

KRAUTHOFF—GRANT.—At New York City, Aug. 3, 1895, Maj. L. C. Krauthoff, Judge Adv. 1st Brigade N. G. Mo., to Miss Margaret Grant.

SMITH—FITCH.—In New York City, July 29, by Rev. Dr. Houghton, Lieut. G. H. B. Smith, 4th Inf., U. S. A., to Miss Helen Newell Fitch.

WALLACE—KELLER.—At Leavenworth, Kan., July 27, 1895, Lieut. William Wallace, 7th Inf., to Miss Bessie Keller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Keller, of that city.

DIED.

DUVAL.—At New York City, July 31, 1895, Mary Josephine, wife of William H. Duval and daughter of Chief Engr. James W. Thomson, U. S. N.

MALLARD.—At Beaumont, Cal., July 18, 1895, Henry Mallard, brother-in-law of the late Pay Dir. James Fulton, U. S. N.

MORRIS.—Suddenly, in New York City, Aug. 2, 1895, Adaline E., daughter of the late Daniel Jones, U. S. N.

PRICE.—Sunday, July 28, 1895, Mrs. Amelia Price, mother of Mrs. Thom Williamson and Mrs. Dr. H. T. Percy.

RUCELLAI—BRONSON.—At Venice, Italy, on the 26th of June, 1895, Edith Millicent, daughter of the late Arthur Bronson, Esq., of New York, granddaughter of the late Commo. George C. de Kay, to Cosimo, Count Rucellai, of Florence, Flag Lieut. in the Navy of H. M. the King of Italy.

WESSELLS.—At Litchfield, Conn., July 18, 1895, Caroline E. Wadsworth, widow of Gen. Henry Walton Wessells, U. S. A.

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